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## Israel and PLO Sign Agreement in Cairo

Most Problems Resolved, Peres Says, Covering Border Posts and Security

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Israel and the PLO signed a partial agreement Wednesday on details of Palestinian self-rule and Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.

Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel signed the document to loud applause at the palace of President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo after two days of talks.

Mr. Peres said the agreement covered the border posts between the Gaza Strip and Egypt and between Jericho and Jordan, one of the main sticking points in the month of wrangling, as well as what he called the distribution of security.

"We solved most of the problems," he added.

Mr. Arafat said the agreement was an important first step toward turning the PLO-Israeli agreement signed last September into a reality on the ground.

"But still we have some things and we have agreed with Mr. Peres to continue with the work on other issues so that we can overcome all our problems," he added.

"We are sure we can create a new era for our people," he said. "We can say that Palestine and the name of Palestine have returned to the map of the Middle East."

The issues under discussion included control of the crossings from the autonomous Palestinian areas to Egypt and Jordan, security for Jewish settlers who remain in Gaza and the size of the Jericho area to be ceded by Israel.

Mr. Peres said he and Mr. Arafat had settled "five or six of the most complicated issues," but added, "We didn't complete our work."

As Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat were speaking, members of the World Jewish Congress in Washington got word of the agreement from President Bill Clinton.

"Another big milestone has been achieved today," Mr. Clinton told the group.

The president also said progress was being made toward lifting the Arab embargo against Israel. "Israel must be the partner of these nations, no longer a pariah," he said.

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said that even if Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres signed in Cairo, more work would be needed before an Israeli withdrawal, due to have started last Dec. 13, could begin.

A PLO spokesman said the agreement covered "certain issues."

The overall agreement is to be negotiated later between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin, he said.

Uri Savir, the chief Israeli delegate, described the negotiations as a process of working "sentence by sentence, word by word."

"For each word we have an hour of argument," he said.

Israeli and PLO officials both have said it could take at least two more weeks of negotiations to complete specifics.

The Cairo talks began after more than a week of squabbling over results of the previous Peres-Arafat discussions in Davos, Switzerland. The PLO accused Israel of backing off agreements; Israel denied it. (Reuters, AP)

## NATO Vows Air Raids in 10 Days Unless Serbs Pull Back Artillery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO said Wednesday that it would order air strikes against Bosnian Serb artillery or heavy weapons involved in the siege of Sarajevo unless they were withdrawn or placed under United Nations control.

It said in a statement that the strikes would take place 10 days from 2400 GMT on Thursday, in close cooperation with the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, if the ultimatum was not met.

The Bosnian Serbs should withdraw their heavy weapons to at least 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the center of the Bosnian capital or put them under UN control, the statement said.

Greece added a formal note recording its opposition to the use of force in Bosnia but did not veto NATO action.

The alliance warned that if the Serbs failed to

comply with the deadline, their heavy weapons will "be subject to NATO air strikes."

Diplomats said there would be no extension of the ultimatum and no further warnings.

Moreover, the allies pledged to carry out raids against artillery or mortar positions "in and around Sarajevo" that are determined by UN peacekeepers "to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets in that city."

Diplomats said that NATO's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, had immediately informed Mr. Boutros Ghali of the decision.

Mr. Boutros Ghali had requested authority to call NATO air strikes after a mortar slammed into a crowded market in Sarajevo last Saturday, killing 68 people and wounding 200.

In their statement, the allies said the "Bosnian Serbs bear the main responsibility for the tragic loss of civilian life" as a result of the siege of Sarajevo.

Air strikes would also mark the alliance's first combat action since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in 1949.

Diplomats said NATO had agreed that Bosnia's Muslim-led government should also put its weapons in the new Sarajevo "exclusion zone" under UN control.

The NATO decision brought much closer the prospect of Western military intervention in the

Serbs are suspected of planning a phony recovery of U.S. air-dropped arms. Page 4.

22-month war, despite strong objections from Russia and a last-minute pledge from the Bosnian Serbs on Wednesday to withdraw the big guns around the Bosnian capital.

President Bill Clinton called the Serbian pledge to withdraw its guns "a good beginning"

but said he would have to see whether it became a reality.

"It's a good beginning, but it shows, again, every time NATO shows a little resolve there we get some results," Mr. Clinton said when asked whether he thought the Serbian move fulfilled Western demands.

NATO ambassadors discussed at length whether the deadline should be 7 or 10 days, how to coordinate with the United Nations, and whether to describe the agreement publicly as an ultimatum.

The threat of NATO action appeared to have a dramatic effect on the Bosnian capital. Serbian and Bosnian military commanders agreed Wednesday to an immediate cease-fire for Sarajevo, and the Bosnian Serbian Army said it would withdraw its siege guns from around the

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Credit: AP Wirephoto

Residents of Sarajevo passing a UN armored vehicle on Wednesday as the United Nations increased its presence in the city after the weekend mortar attack in which 68 people died.

## A Message for Japan: Clinton Wants Results

### Talks Deadlocked Ahead of Summit

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A terse directive that President Bill Clinton gave to cabinet members the day after his State of the Union message underscores the severity of the split between the United States and Japan over trade policy just before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's visit here this week.

"No bull," Mr. Clinton rasped, according to a participant.

This time, he admonished his advisers, the United States would not accept an agreement papering over the two countries' differences on trade, as has happened before and as recently as Mr. Clinton's summit meeting in July with Mr. Hosokawa's predecessor, Kiichi Miyazawa.

As Mr. Clinton's blunt comment suggested, top U.S. officials have run out of patience with what they view as Japanese waffling on trade issues.

Both Japanese and U.S. officials warned that Mr. Clinton's meeting Friday with Mr. Hosokawa would probably involve a confrontation, rather than the last-minute compromises

## U.S. Strategists Juggle Options

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Disagreement emerged among White House strategists on whether the United States should talk up the yen if no progress is made on trade issues at the Japanese-U.S. summit meeting, a senior White House economist said Wednesday.

One report quoted an unidentified U.S. official as saying that the United States would not try to bolster the yen — a move that makes Japanese goods more expensive but helps U.S. exporters — if negotiators did not reach an agreement.

"It's not one of the options at the moment," the senior U.S. official told Reuters.

That comment followed remarks earlier in the day from a U.S. official that the United States would seek to send the yen higher should there be a breakdown in the talks. Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata criticized the remark as imprudent, the *Asahi* news service said.

Other officials said that manipulating the Japanese currency was just one of a long list of options drawn up by President Bill Clinton's staff in anticipation of a breakdown in the bilateral talks.

"This list goes on for pages," a U.S. official

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See TRADE, Page 4

## Are Newer Generations Facing Bigger Cancer Risk?

By David Brown

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A white man of the U.S. baby-boom generation has about twice the risk of developing cancer as his grandfather, and a white woman of the same age has about a 50 percent greater risk than her grandmother, according to a new study.

Even when cancers caused by smoking are disregarded and the aging of the population is accounted for, an upward trend of malignant disease in the United States is still evident in both sexes, researchers reported in Wednesday's *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The findings "strongly suggest there are preventable causes out there that remain to be identified," said Devra Lee Davis, an epidemiologist at the Department of Health and Human Services who headed the study. One possible cause, she and her co-authors speculate, is the presence of unspecified cancer-causing chemicals in the environment.

The rise in cancer has been concurrent with a steady fall in death from cardiovascular disease over the past four decades. "The researchers are confident, however, that a person's greater risk of getting cancer now is not simply a function

of the decreasing chance that he or she will get heart disease. Whether the findings hold for other racial groups is not known.

Dr. Davis and Gregg E. Dinse of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, along with David G. Hoel of the Medical University of South Carolina, used data collected by the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results program. It gathers cancer statistics from nine regions in the United States that, together, encompass about 10 percent of the population. Data on death from heart disease, stroke and nonmalignant diseases came from the National Center for Health Statistics. The researchers looked specifically at cancer statistics for the period 1973 through 1987 for persons aged 20 to 84. In addition, they reconstructed the cancer rates for various age groups in decades preceding that 15-year period, using statistical manipulations.

Cancer is predominantly a disease of old age, and as people live longer they are more likely to contract it. The cancer incidence and death rates used in the latest study, however, took this into account.

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## Kiosk

### Senator Cites Toxins in Gulf Ailments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Biological agents shipped to Iraq with Reagan administration approval could be the cause of mysterious ailments afflicting hundreds of American veterans of the Gulf War. Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. said Wednesday.

Mr. Riegle, Democrat of Michigan, said in the Senate that the agents exported to Iraq from 1985 to 1989 included *E. coli* and

salmonella and other dangerous bacteria.

He pointed to a Pentagon report stating that by the time Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, Iraq's biological warfare program was the most advanced in the Arab world. The Pentagon says it has not found any evidence that U.S. troops were exposed to toxins.

But it has acknowledged the need to pinpoint the causes of the illnesses.

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Book Review

Page 7. Crossword

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### The Winter Olympics

*Two weeks of spectacular competition, from the opening ceremony on Saturday to the closing ceremony on Sunday, promises to be a success. In addition to color photographs and articles on the best athletes and the most coveted medals, the preview includes a day-to-day schedule of the fortnight's events and an international guide to television viewing.*

## With All the Shaking and the Mud Slides: Sleepless in L.A.

By Sara Rimer

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Three weeks after the earthquake, this is still a city where people go to bed wearing shoes and contact lenses, with flashlights on their nightstands.

Chris Shefford, a music video producer, keeps a hard hat beside her — for her 5-month-old baby, Mrs. Shefford and her husband, Patrick, are bolting their house to its foundations, their bookcases to the floor and their computer to the table.

With aftershocks so routine that people begin conversations by asking if you felt the one last night, this has become a city of insomniacs.

Patricia Temkin, a real-estate agent, flew to Phoenix, Arizona, last weekend with her husband and their 13-year-old daughter just so they could all get some rest. They missed the aftershocks at 5:19 A.M. and 5:22 A.M. on Sunday. A lot of people say they have been going to Arizona to sleep.

Los Angeles has often been described as a city in denial —

of aging, of unhappy endings, of rain, of earthquakes. This week, there have been two straight days of torrential rains, causing mud slides in Altadena and Malibu, which are still recovering from November's raging fires. Dozens of homes were damaged, and hundreds of residents were evacuated.

As the residents of Malibu shovelled knee-deep mud from their driveways and hitched their Mercedes to tow trucks, they were like groggy boxers refusing to leave the ring. "It's the easy life here," Barry Moss, a semi-retired aerospace engineer, insisted as he hopped through the muck in white clothes.

But it does not feel easy. Anxiety is running high everywhere. And these days Los Angeles feels like one huge disaster preparedness classroom.

Pulling into a parking lot off Ventura Boulevard the other day, Linda Pearman, a 24-year-old actress, popped open her earthquake-ready trunk. It was crammed with clothing, blankets, shoes, toilet articles, flashlights, bottled water and plenty of canned food. Her glove compartment now holds

her most prized possessions: a locket with a picture of her former boyfriend, a letter her father wrote her in 1976, a needlepoint ballerina sewn by her mother.

None of this behavior surprises the disaster preparedness experts.

"It's referred to in the trade as a window of opportunity," said Dennis Mileti, the director of the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center at the University of Colorado. "A friend of mine who lives in Woodland Hills called me and said, 'Dennis, where can I get that water pump you told me to get a year ago?'

It may not last. Experience with past disasters has shown that the kind of increased awareness now being exhibited here usually lasts from 6 to 24 months, Mr. Mileti said.

Still, the proportion of Southern Californians who say they personally worry about earthquakes has been steadily increasing for the last 15 years. According to a Field Poll conducted after the earthquake, 27 percent of Southern

Californians say they worry about earthquakes, up from 18 percent in 1989 and 5 percent in 1979.

Veronica Barton is a new worrier. Before the earthquake, Ms. Barton had only one flashlight, with dead batteries, in a kitchen drawer. Now, she has working flashlights in every room of her Santa Monica house.

"I used to think earthquakes were a little exciting — like when it's thundering outside," said Ms. Barton, who owns two skin-care salons. "Now, it's serious." During facials these days, she and her clients talk about emergency plans; which out-of-state relatives they have designated as telephone checkpoints.

There is bottled water everywhere. Linda Steiner, the assistant director of public information for the University of California at Los Angeles, has two gallons under the desk in her office.

Jane Jacobson has 10 quarts in her house in North Hollywood, a haphazard selection of Mountain Spring.

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Deng Xiaoping, 89, being closely supported, as he appeared on Chinese television on Wednesday. The film clip was from December, when he braved a Shanghai drizzle to visit a new bridge.

## Deng, Gaunt and Frail, Appears On TV for the First Time in a Year

By Patrick E. Tyler  
*New York Times Service*

**BEIJING** — Looking in ever frail health, Deng Xiaoping, 89, China's paramount leader, appeared on national television Wednesday in a celebration in Shanghai marking the Lunar New Year.

Since 1988, Mr. Deng has appeared in public during the Lunar New Year festival, but persistent reports that his health is declining more rapidly put special emphasis on this year's appearance.

A three-minute video clip on evening news programs was the first opportunity since last year at this time for China's 1.2 billion people to see the most influential retiree at the top of the Communist Party hierarchy.

A series of photographs of Mr. Deng celebrating his 89th birthday last Aug. 22 appeared in a Hong Kong newspaper the following month.

Visibly thinner and supported on either side by two daughters, Deng Nan and Deng Rong, Mr. Deng was showing off a reception during the afternoon given by Shanghai's mayor, Huang Ju, and other high Communist Party officials. Mr. Deng was shown at times smiling, waving or clapping with weak and unsteady hands. At other times, he evinced a vacant demeanor.

The news broadcast also featured Mr. Deng,

wearing a scarf and overcoat, walking on Shanghai's Yangpu Bridge during a cold drizzle on Dec. 13 and, on Jan. 1, visiting the city's new Jinjiang Hotel.

Mr. Deng is believed to be suffering from Parkinson's Disease, diabetes and an unspecified cancer.

The state-run news programs did not broadcast the sound of any of Mr. Deng's reported statements at the reception, but remarks attributed to Mr. Deng were carried in dispatches by the official Xinhua press agency.

"I would like to wish the Shanghai people a happy spring festival," Mr. Deng was quoted as saying. Referring to the large scale redevelopment of Shanghai now underway, Mr. Deng said: "Shanghai has done a very good job. The Shanghai people have a special quality and character."

As has been the custom of Mr. Deng's appearances for several years, his youngest daughter and biographer, Deng Rong, translates her father's utterances spoken in a thick Sichuanese accent to others. She then loudly repeats statements addressed to Mr. Deng into his good ear.

With his appearance on Wednesday, Mr. Deng ushered in the Year of the Dog, one of the 12 animals used to denote the special characteristics of each year in the Chinese lunar calendar.

## North Korea Seems Unlikely to Bend On Nuclear Checks, Diplomats Say

By Robert L. Rosen

**VIENNA** — The International Atomic Energy Agency may have no choice but to seek United Nations Security Council action against North Korea if Pyongyang continues to refuse nuclear inspections, diplomats said Wednesday.

They said that North Korea could still offer a last-minute compromise before the agency's board of governors meets Feb. 21, but that prospects for full checks of declared atomic sites looked slim.

"If nothing happens before the board meets, then it will be most probable they will choose to refer the issue to the Security Council," one diplomat said.

North Korea first refused to allow inspections of its suspected nuclear sites a year ago this month. Talks with the United States and

China, atomic energy agency resolutions and a warning from the Security Council have failed to budge Pyongyang.

North Korea said last week that there was "no immediate prospect" of letting the IAEA conduct unconditional checks. Agency officials said Wednesday that they had received no further word from the Pyongyang government.

The director of Central Intelligence, James R. Woolsey, said Tuesday that North Korea might be about to recover more plutonium, a main ingredient in nuclear weapons, by shutting down an atomic reactor at Yongbyon, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Pyongyang.

Without inspections, the UN agency will be unable to give assurances that North Korea is complying with a nuclear safeguards agreement.

"They may decide to shut down their Yongbyon reactor soon, enabling them to extract fuel, reprocess,

recover the plutonium and use it to produce weapons," Mr. Woolsey said.

But a North Korean diplomat in Beijing denied that on Wednesday. "We are not going to produce any plutonium," said Choe Han Chun, a counselor at the North Korean Embassy. "We mentioned several times that we have no intention, and there is no necessity, to produce nuclear weapons."

The closure of the Yongbyon reactor, which along with Hsin Sun is prime minister, described the seizure as a significant victory for the government. The prince said the base, with its 3,000 dwellings, was even bigger than the Khmer Rouge's main headquarters at Phnom Penh.

Despite this, Sieng La Presse, echoing comments made by the prince and Mr. Hsin Sun, said the guerrillas had not put up tough resistance.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Swiss Program Revives Debate On the Legalization of Drugs

The beginning of a new Swiss drug-distribution program for addicts using pure heroin provided quite officially by a French company, has revived debate over legalization of hard drugs in Europe.

The Swiss program, begun recently in Zurich and six other cantons, is to provide heroin, morphine or methadone for three years to 700 volunteers under strict medical supervision. All those taking part are over 18, have unsuccessfully tried detoxification cures and were found by doctors to be in a state of physical deterioration. The program aims to help them reduce their dependence and to cut down drug-related crime; in addition, social workers will try to help addicts find housing and work.

Swiss authorities had to obtain United Nations permission to buy 15 kilograms (33 pounds) of heroin from a French company, Francopia, because such purchases violate a Vienna Convention on narcotics control. Francopia in turn received authorization for the deal — kept secret until the heroin had

safely been transported to Switzerland — from the French government.

Alain Labrousse, director of a drugs monitoring organization in France, said he found it "surprising and paradoxical that the government approved such a sale even though it refuses to take part in a real debate on drug legalization."

In Portugal, Health Minister Paulo Mendes said this week that the European Union should study legalization. "The notion that I can avoid crime by getting a drug addict and giving him drugs is, from a medical viewpoint, perfectly sound," he said.

And in Rotterdam, Police Chief Rob Hessing said that only by legalizing heroin sales and possession could smuggling be combat-

ited. It turns out that France's new high-tech 50 franc bill, developed at great expense and supposedly close to counterfeit-proof, has a weakness. So learned a Carcassonne man when he innocently tried to pay for a purchase using one of the bills. The shopowner, finding the bill a bit odd, passed it through a detecting device, which rejected it. Only then did the man realize that the bill, retrieved from a load of washing, had noticeably shrunk. The Bank of France insists that its bills are not designed to stand up to washing machine conditions. So money launderers,

Brian Knowlton

## Indonesia and Nuclear Power: Mixture Worries Australians

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

MELBOURNE — An extensive nuclear power program being planned by Indonesia to meet growing demand for electricity could result in a catastrophe accident that would have a major impact on nearby countries, Australian critics fear.

Concern centers on the ability of Indonesian authorities to safely operate nuclear plants in a country that is prone to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Although a final decision has yet to be announced by Jakarta, President Suharto indicated recently that he had accepted the case for developing nuclear power to make Indonesia an advanced technological power in the 21st century.

"Nuclear power represents a source of energy with great potential," Mr. Suharto said. "History has shown that societies have been able to grasp and command science and technology, including nuclear power."

A influential group in the Indonesian government led by Jusuf Habibie, the research and technology minister, wants to press ahead with an ambitious program that calls for up to 12 large nuclear plants to be built in Java and Bali, the country's two most densely populated islands, in the next 25 years.

Last month, a Japanese consultant completed a two-

year feasibility study on building the first 600-megawatt plant. It would be on the Muria Peninsula on the north coast of central Java, about 440 kilometers (270 miles) east of Jakarta. Nearby Mount Merapi is a dormant volcano.

The study has not been made public. But Indonesian officials say it concluded that construction could safely proceed and that the \$1.2 billion plant could start producing electricity by 2004.

Companies from Japan, Taiwan,

North America and Europe are competing for the project, and executives said they had been advised by Indonesian authorities that tenders might be called in 1995.

Cive Hamilton, an Australian who has just spent two years as a senior economic and environmental adviser to the National Planning Agency in Jakarta, said one of his main concerns was that "Indonesia does not, at the moment, have the technical expertise to safely operate nuclear power plants."

He said Indonesia was "an extremely unstable area geographically."

If nuclear power were developed there, he added, then Australia and other nearby countries, particularly Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei and Papua New Guinea, "should be very concerned because there is the potential of a major accident."

Wendy Lambourne, an analyst at the Peace Research Center at the Australian National University in

Canberra, said, "It will be a challenge for the foreign corporations likely to be constructing the nuclear plants to ensure higher standards are maintained."

In particular, she cited a "lack of local technical expertise along with the corruption and nepotism that is rife in the letting of contracts."

The Australian government has played down such concerns and said that it was ready to sell uranium to Indonesian nuclear plants under appropriate safeguards.

Indonesia's National Atomic Energy Agency has extensive experience in operating several nuclear research reactors. Still, Australia's conservative opposition has urged the government in Canberra to be prepared for a nuclear emergency if Indonesia goes ahead with the nuclear plant.

Environmental groups and several politicians in Indonesia have said that oil and gas were in danger of running out, the country's need for electricity could be met more cheaply and safely by using indigenous coal and thermal power.

Apparently responding to fears the pro-nuclear lobby would steamroll through the government, Mr. Habibie said that residents near the Muria site would be allowed to decide whether construction would proceed or not. But he did not say how such a decision would be made.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### French Fishermen to Vote on Strike

PARIS (AP) — In a stormy meeting that was to end a violent weekend strike, representatives of France's fishermen decided on Wednesday to put the question to a full vote Thursday.

United States fish exporters, meanwhile, protested moves by the French government to limit imports, saying tons of frozen fish were left rotting at French airports.

Operators of smaller French vessels asserted that new government funding and measures to prop up prices were mainly helping larger producers, and they demanded more relief. Fishermen in the Brittany port of Le Guilvinec-based Dominique Lapart, head of the nationwide Fishing Survival Committee, who urged them to return to work.

### EU Angers Vatican on Homosexuals

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican harshly criticized a European Parliament resolution that homosexual couples should be allowed to marry and adopt children, saying Wednesday that "no man can take the place of a natural mother."

Homosexuality is an "aberrant deviation" and children adopted by homosexuals will bear the scars of suffering and frustration, said *L'Observatore Romano*, the Vatican newspaper. "Encouraging homosexual tendencies means overturning natural order, set by God at the moment of Creation," the newspaper said in an editorial.

The European Parliament resolution on Tuesday, which is not binding on the 12 European Union members, was drawn up by a German Green member of parliament, Claudia Roth, and was approved in a parliamentary vote in Strasbourg by 159 to 96. It also calls for an end to the prosecution of homosexuality as a public nuisance or gross indecency, and to discrimination in criminal, civil, contract and commercial law.

### Georgia Vows to Protect Jewish Sites

TBILISI, Georgia (AP) — The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, has ordered his government to protect Jewish historical sites after the recent desecration of a Jewish cemetery in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital.

Mr. Shevardnadze promised in his decree that he would not allow the disruption of "26 centuries of friendship between the Georgian and Jewish peoples."

Dozens of headstones in a Jewish graveyard in the Ortachala district of Tbilisi were destroyed by vandals in late January. To demonstrate that Georgia will not allow anti-Semitism to take hold, Mr. Shevardnadze set up a commission to protect Jewish religious and cultural monuments and ordered a team of investigators to try to find the people responsible for the graveyard incident.

### For the Record

Jacques Attali, former president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has won symbolic damages of 1 franc in a libel suit against *Le Point*, a Paris weekly. The suit concerned a report that Mr. Attali had bought an apartment worth 5 million francs (\$837,000) from the government.

### Correction

A back-page article in the Feb. 4 editions incorrectly credited Johnny Mandel for writing the music for the television series "Peter Gunn." The composer was Henry Mancini.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Like Continental, USAir Cuts Fares

NEW YORK (AP) — USAir has cut the price of some business tickets in half and lopped up to 70 percent off leisure fares in answer to Continental Airlines' cheaper rates.

The lower prices, which apply to 90 destinations, are not a sale but new fares USAir will charge for the mostly short- to medium-haul routes, a spokesman said.

Continental said it would match USAir's prices on routes where they compete. Several other major carriers said they were studying the reductions and would probably match them on such routes.

### French High-Speed Train Derails

BESANCON, France (AP) — A high-speed train derailed at 105 kilometers per hour Wednesday while gathering speed in leaving Besancon, officials said. It apparently hit a buffer that had fallen off a freight train. No injuries were reported among the 200 people aboard.

On Dec. 21, a TGV ran off the tracks near the northern town of Chauvigny at about 300 kilometers (190 miles) per hour after the ground collapsed because of a cavity underneath dating from World War I. One person was injured.

The number of traffic deaths in France last year, at 9,052, was still the highest in Europe, the police said Wednesday. It was one and a half times as many as in Germany and twice as many as in Britain. (Reuters)

All Nippon Airways has announced that it will increase the distance between seat rows in business class by 25.5 centimeters, to 127 centimeters (50 inches), starting next month, and that seats will be reclinable an extra 10 degrees, to 49 degrees. (Reuters)

The U.S. Embassy in Cairo takes seriously Islamic militants' warnings to all foreigners to leave Egypt immediately, the U.S. State Department said, and has informed Americans in Egypt of the latest threats. (AP)

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# THE AMERICAS / EXPORTING A LIFESTYLE

## Health Costs Study: A Cautionary Note

### Budget Head Sees Savings Despite Big Projected Deficit

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The director of the Congressional Budget Office cautioned on Wednesday against reading too much into his agency's calculation that President Bill Clinton's health-care plan would do little to United States deficit up by \$125 billion between 1995 and 2004.

The budget office director, Robert D. Reischauer, stressed that in that same time period, the plan would reduce the nation's medical bills by a third of a trillion dollars.

Mr. Reischauer told the Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday that without President Clinton's proposed caps on insurance premiums, the costs would be "quite a bit higher."

He urged legislators to "design a health-care plan that makes sense." "You shouldn't let budgetary treatment dictate program design," he said.

After Mr. Reischauer's statement on Tuesday that the Clinton health plan would add more than \$120 billion to the deficit within a decade, the Republicans claimed that he had delivered a knockout blow to the president's proposal.

The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich, of Georgia, said that the budget office report made Mr. Clinton's plan "dead on arrival" and that the House should get on with writing its own bipartisan bill.

Democratic congressional leaders consulted with Mr. Clinton on Wednesday and said there was no reason to panic.

"It's not a problem," said the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, stressing that the report showed that the White House plan could cover all Americans and still cut medical bills in the long run.

"The differences are relatively small, and we will resolve them on

the Hill," said Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. "The president has the only sensible, workable plan that provides universal coverage for every American."

The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, itemized some of the positive points in the budget office analysis from the administration's perspective, including its projection that it would lower businesses' health insurance costs by \$90 billion in 2004 alone.

Mr. Reischauer said that "the vast preponderance of that money would be returned to workers in the form of higher wages."

Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, who called himself one of only three Republican senators who support the idea of limiting insurance premiums, said it would be hard for Congress to muster the will to stick with those caps.

By resisting White House arguments to keep most of the costs plan off-budget, Mr. Reischauer became an instant hero to Republicans. That gives them an opening to label as taxes the insurance premiums that employers would pay, and to claim that Mr. Clinton is calling for a huge tax increase.

Representative Richard K. Armey, Republican of Texas, chairman of the House Republican Conference, called the budget office report "a victory for good government and honest bookkeeping."

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said that when the smoke cleared, the budget office's analysis would be seen as "a solid vote of confidence in the administration's plan."

"The plan is sound economically," he said. "The numbers add up."

## \$500,000 Is Vindication For a Harassed Taxpayer

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — In what is almost certainly the largest payment ever by the Internal Revenue Service for harassing a taxpayer, the agency has written a \$500,000 check to a prominent Miami lawyer to settle his accusations that three vindictive agency employees violated his civil rights.

The lawyer, Daniel N. Heller, won the settlement last month after a struggle with the IRS that began in 1975 and that resulted in, among other things, Mr. Heller's serving four months in prison.

"This \$500,000 apology by the IRS is my total vindication," Mr. Heller said. "It proves I never cheated on my tax returns, never owed any money to the IRS, paid all my taxes on time and was totally innocent of the trumped-up charges filed against me."

Mr. Heller's troubles began when The Miami News, where he was general counsel, reported that an IRS team was engaged in illegal spying on the sexual and drinking habits of important local citizens. The newspaper gave the spying activity the name "Operation Leprechaun." The IRS, believing the newspaper obtained information from within the agency, asked Mr. Heller to identify the source. He refused, citing the First Amendment.

He had what a judge later called "a heated exchange of words" with one agent — a man the paper had identified as head of the spy operation. "They were very menacing and very threatening to me," Mr. Heller said in a telephone interview.

After filing his tax return for 1976, Mr. Heller was investigated for tax evasion, with one of the three agents on his case turning out to be the head of "Operation Leprechaun." In 1982, he was indicted and convicted.

## Away From Politics

A reporter for The Tribune Chronicle of Warren, Ohio, Lisa A. Abraham, has been in jail three weeks longer than any American reporter in a decade, because she refused to testify before a grand jury about an interview she conducted with a county official accused of improper use of government funds.

A storm that dumped another blanket of heavy snow across the United States has followed that up with a sheet of ice in the North. "It's not going to thaw; it's going to be solid ice on top of whatever we have," a National Weather Service forecaster said, predicting a foot (30 centimeters) of snow on top of the record 8.5 inches (23 centimeters) that fell Tuesday at Newark International Airport.

Execution by hanging is constitutional, a sharply divided federal appeals court has ruled in San Francisco. By a 6-to-5 vote, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the claim of a triple-murderer, Charles R. Campbell, who argued that death by hanging constituted "cruel and unusual punishment."

A California grand jury considering child sex abuse charges against the pop star Michael Jackson heard testimony from the actor Marion Brando's son, Mike, who has worked for Mr. Jackson as a bodyguard. Last month, Mr. Jackson, 35, reached a settlement with a 14-year-old who said the entertainer had molested him. *NYT, AP, LAT*

## CANCER: Are Newer Generations at Greater Risk?

Continued from Page 1  
into account. They were calculated as simple fractions: the number of new diagnoses (or deaths) for a given age group divided by the size of the population in that group. This made the rates "age-adjusted."

The researchers divided cancer into two groups: those such as lung, larynx, esophagus and mouth, likely to be part in part by smoking and all others, such as colon, breast, cervix and lymph node, in which smoking plays little role.

They then looked at two trends: the change in cancer rates during the 15-year period, and changes in the risk of getting cancer among different age-group "cohorts" of

people born between 1888 and the mid-1950s. Only data on whites were used, because cancer statistics for other racial groups for 1973 to 1987 were not reliable, the researchers said.

Among the findings:

• In the 15 years between 1973 and 1987, the overall mortality rate dropped 19 percent for people in the 65- to 74-year-old age group. Deaths from cardiovascular disease dropped 36 percent, but deaths from cancer rose 8 percent.

• During the 15-year period, the rate of new smoking-related cancers peaked in women born by 1910 percent, but stayed steady in men. The rate of cancer not related to smoking, in contrast, stayed stable in women but rose about 20 percent in men.

• Women born in the 1920s and 1930s had a risk six times greater of developing a smoking-related cancer than women born between 1888 and 1897 — a finding that reflects the explosive increase in women's smoking in mid-century.

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**BATTLING THE ELEMENTS** — Two residents of Malibu, California, wading across a mud-filled highway to get to their flooded apartment. Fierce rains touched off heavy mud slides in the area, where much protective vegetation had been burned away in recent fires. In New York, a man struggled into a taxi with his newly purchased snow shovel as storms renewed their assault on the area.

## Whether Nacho or Burger, It Sounds Appetizing to Asians

By Charles P. Wallace

*Los Angeles Times Service*

**HONG KONG** — The restaurant seemed strangely familiar: A Los Angeles Times news rack was nestled next to the front door, the L.A. Raiders were playing on the large-screen television overhead and yuppies at the bar munched buffalo wings and "Dodger Dogs."

The menu offered Rodeo Drive nachos, Santa Monica clam chowder and a vegetarian club sandwich. The ambience seemed straight out of Hollywood.

But barely visible, past the neon signs in the polished plate glass, loomed the Bank of China building — an unmistakable Hong Kong landmark. Welcome to L.A. Cafe, a new restaurant chain, which is doing booming business by selling a slice of California.

"This wouldn't work in L.A., where it's old hat," said J.R. Robertson, an expatriate U.S. insurance executive who founded the restaurant a year ago. "We're selling the L.A. lifestyle, which seems exotic here. Asians are throwing away the values of older generations and this kind of place is

different from anything they are used to."

While American gourmets increasingly experiment with the foods of Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and even Burma, Asian diners have been falling head over heels in love with American food — from Big Macs to Häagen-Dazs.

In fact, when the fast-food franchise McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Singapore in 1982, it quickly became the biggest-selling McDonald's in the world. Now, 8 of the world's top 10 McDonald's are in Asia — 7 in Hong Kong and 1 in Beijing.

Take a stroll down Bangkok's Silom Road and you might think you had been transported to a suburban U.S. shopping mall: McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Swensen's Ice Cream and a Sizzler Steak House on one side of the avenue, Arby's and Burger King on the other.

Tony Roma's, a Dallas-based franchise chain that specializes in ribs, opened its doors in Singapore a year ago and has a line around the block every night. With only 130 seats, it sells 800 meals a day. Franchised by Indonesian entrepreneurs.

Tony Roma's has expanded to Hong Kong and to Jakarta, where every month it manages to sell a 20-foot container-load of pork ribs in the world's largest Muslim country; 15 more branches are to open in the region in the next three years.

"Business is just terrific, it's unreal," said Karl Faux, an Austrian hotelier who oversees Tony Roma's operations in Southeast Asia for its franchise owner, Mas Millennium. "Anything that is American is really hot right now."

Another company that is advancing in Asia is Kentucky Fried Chicken, now a subsidiary of PepsiCo Inc. and renamed KFC, with the "colonel" demoted to a peripheral role. Tim Lane, KFC's president for Asia, says that in the last four years the number of its chicken restaurants in Southeast Asia has risen from 250 to 600; the Japanese market has grown from 600 to 1,000. Thailand, where there were none as recently as 1989, has 50 KFC outlets.

"Chicken is a great concept for Asia because it's familiar and there are no health or religious issues," Mr. Lane said.

Although rents are often higher in Asia's congested cities than in the United States, increased business more than compensates.

Mr. Lane said that while the typical KFC restaurant in the United States does \$200,000 a month in business, the average outlet in Asia rakes in \$75,000.

Daniel Ng, a chemical engineer who became a millionaire as the Hong Kong franchise owner for McDonald's, recalled that in the early 1980s, many people warned him against entering the fast-food business. "Chinese won't eat hamburgers," he recalled being told.

Mr. Ng now owns 72 McDonald's in Hong Kong and 3 in China; he has a one-third interest in the Singapore franchise.

One thing that sets Asia apart from other families is the relative strength of its families. Food outlets with the strongest appeal to families seem to have the most success.

Some restaurant operators have found, however, that Asian tastes differ. In Thailand, Pizza Hut puts pineapple on some of its pizzas and hot sauce on the tables; KFC offers a "hot and spicy" version of the old standby for Asians accustomed to piquant food.

"We should not be swayed by the trend toward eating nonrice food, including Western food," Indonesia's vice president, Try Sutrisno, warned in September.

## 2 Top Pentagon Aides Take Aim At Balanced-Budget Amendment

*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The Pentagon's two senior officials have taken an unvarnished stance against the latest plan for a balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have told Congress that the amendment would probably force large and immediate cuts in the discretionary portion of the federal budget, about half of which goes to the military.

"We are for, as I suppose most Americans are for, a balanced

federal spending and leaving in place mandatory programs such as Medicare and food stamps.

The last drive for a balanced-budget amendment in 1992 came within nine votes of the needed two-thirds majority in the House; in the Senate, it died in a filibuster.

But the latest version of the amendment, introduced last year by Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, swayed easily through the Judiciary Committee.

It would prohibit the government from running a deficit except in time of war or imminent war, or unless three-fifths of Congress voted to suspend the ban.

Decision makers are for, a balanced

budget," Mr. Perry said Tuesday.

But under the proposed amendment, which would mandate a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can conclude that it would have a devastating effect on our ability to maintain an adequate defense structure."

General Shalikashvili said he was reluctant as a nonpartisan military official to enter into a "politically charged" debate, and then he did. "I fully align myself with Secretary Perry on this issue," he said.

Mr. Perry's assessment of the effect on military programs assumed that Congress would balance the budget by cutting discretionary

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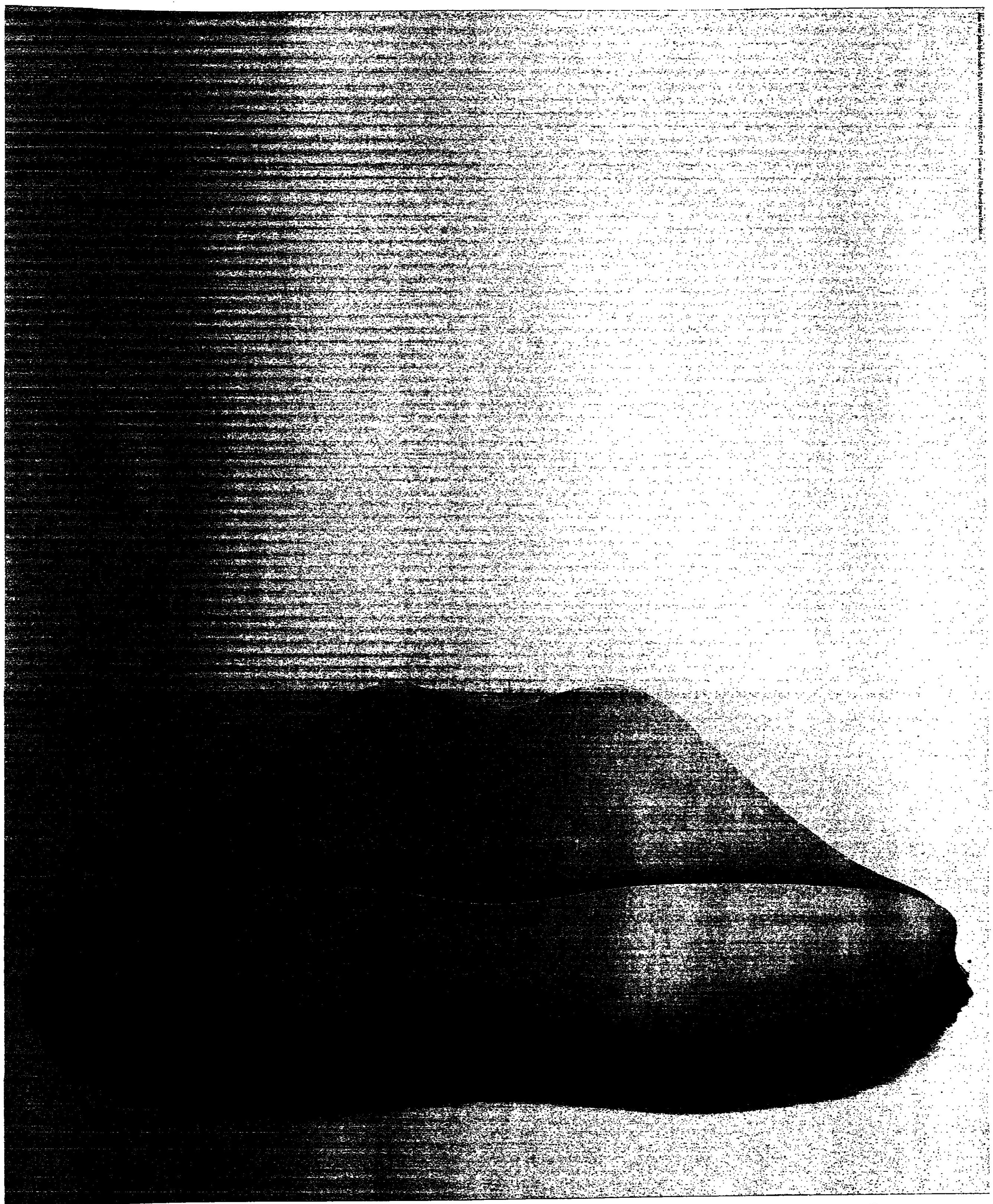
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The last drive for a balanced-budget amendment in 1992





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# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL  
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## The Rest Is Up to Beijing

The State Department's annual review of human rights paints a grim picture of China's police state, documenting torture, forced confessions and long imprisonment for ideological "crimes." The White House must decide this spring on China's continued access to low American tariffs; the report is a reminder of how far Beijing still has to go to meet the conditions that President Bill Clinton set down in an executive order last May.

That order set only two firm conditions: that China ease restrictions on emigration and comply with its own promises to stop exporting goods made by enslaved prisoners. It also called on Beijing to demonstrate significant progress on releasing political prisoners, ending forced abortion and sterilization, easing religious persecution, allowing medical treatment for prisoners, protecting Tibet's cultural heritage and stopping the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts.

For the administration, and for most human rights activists, renewal of trade privileges is the goal, but not if Beijing makes a mockery of reasonable U.S. conditions. The administration's final decision will most likely hinge on three things: the fate of some 100 political prisoners about whom Washington has expressed special concern; negotiations for Red Cross inspections of Chinese prison camps;

and China's follow-through on its agreement to allow U.S. inspection of sites where the production of slave labor exports has been alleged.

Beijing has made some promising human rights gestures in the early weeks of this year, so it is reasonable to hope that renewal will be possible, although probably some conditions will still need to be attached.

Some argue — correctly — that China's continued economic contact with the West has a positive influence on human rights, and that to end China's trade privileges would isolate further those Chinese who are struggling for democracy. However, the United States now buys one-third of China's exports and provides Beijing with its only significant hard currency. To lose trade privileges would be a severe blow for Beijing; America has a lot more leverage over China than it ever exercised in the time of George Bush's presidency.

The challenge for President Clinton is to balance America's humane values with legitimate U.S. business and strategic interests, including the need for Chinese cooperation in discouraging North Korea from developing nuclear weapons. The best way to achieve that balance is to keep human rights demands modest and achievable. Mr. Clinton's 1993 executive order did that. The rest is up to Beijing.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hear the Budget Noises

**I**t is a ritual, and not an altogether unhealthy one, that as soon as a president's budget lands, the opposition party takes off on the attack. Democrats usually attack Republican presidents for going after worthy domestic programs. Republicans attack Democratic presidents for spending too much altogether, except perhaps on defense. The rules generally held this week, with Republicans complaining that President Bill Clinton was cutting the deficit too little and defense too much. But before the partisan battle begins in earnest, it is worth examining some of the choices that Mr. Clinton has actually made. Whatever else is true of his new budget, it clearly reflects the constraints of the two big deficit reduction deals of recent years, one passed under George Bush in 1990, the other pushed by Mr. Clinton last year. Both deals forced a pro-government president to take some major whacks at government.

For example, Mr. Clinton's budget for housing includes a big increase in funding for programs for the homeless — from \$823 million in 1994 to \$1.63 billion for 1995. But to pay for this he has sharply cut spending on public housing.

In the Health and Human Services budget, Mr. Clinton includes a major increase in financing for Head Start, along with increases for immunization and drug treatment programs and for research at the National Institutes of Health. But he slashes the fuel assistance program for low-income people by more than \$1 billion.

In the Agriculture Department, total outlays are down by \$4.6 billion, mostly because of cuts in price support programs for farmers. But smaller shifts within the department are also revealing. Food stamp spending is cut by about \$365 million, but spending on the Women, Infants and Children program is up by almost exactly the same amount.

Mr. Clinton's choices have already been challenged. Interestingly, many of the challenges have come from Democrats and constituents friendly to the president.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, a Clinton loyalist, is unhappy with the fuel assistance cuts. Representative Ron Dellums, the California Democrat who chairs the Armed Services Committee, thinks Mr. Clinton has given too much to the Pentagon. Mr. Clinton has long been close to the Children's Defense Fund, but Sharon Daly, the group's government affairs director, criticized him for "robbing Peter to pay Paul" in making some of his domestic cuts.

The fact that the president is being criticized by both Democrats and Republicans does not prove that he has achieved some golden mean of moderation. But the difficult choices reflected in his budget do demonstrate that over a period of years, in a messy and often contentious way, Congress has put some real and rather tough limitations on federal spending. The deficit is a long way from zero, but for now, at least, the numbers — and the political pressures — are moving in the right direction.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Wish the New Boy Well

"When was the last time you saw Michael Jordan nervous?" the Chicago White Sox general manager Ron Schueler asked on Monday. Amid the astonishment and occasionally churlish speculation over Mr. Jordan's decision to play professional baseball, the question is a good one to keep in mind.

Some see the whole thing as a grab for more money; by Mr. Jordan and by the White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf, who now has an instant date in Nashville, where Mr. Jordan will start learning his new trade. Others ask why Mr. Reinsdorf gave this man a chance over others who have paid more dues and shown more promise. The answer is that Michael Jordan is a phenomenal talent, and it is a fascinating experiment — as if Albert Einstein had decided to give up physics to try

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Why the Gun to Japan's Head?

Last July, Bill Clinton said that "there is no more important bilateral relationship than our relationship with Japan." Indeed, the American president said, that was a fact that "bears repeating." We share that view. And we think Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa might find it bears repeating when he sits down with the president in Washington to find out what the heck America thinks it is doing with its Asia policy. Washington's policy seems curiously designed to alienate long-time friends while letting armed enemies off the hook.

American badminton of Japan comes just as increasing globalization is impressing upon Japan that it is no longer possible to run a Robinson Crusoe economy and remain competitive in the midst of a revolution — no less than the breakup of Japan Inc. — Mr. Clinton has managed to give the Japanese the moral high ground on free trade.

In almost every corner of Asia, the administration's policies have met with bafflement. [On China, what Asia would like to see is a policy that gently increases the pressure for liberalization through trade and investment. Instead,

— The Globe and Mail (Toronto).

## Nations Can Resolve to Act, but Europe Isn't a Nation

By William Pfaff

**P**ARIS — The tragedy of Bosnia has demonstrated the bankruptcy of the idea of collective international responsibility and action. The belief that it is up to "the international community" to do something in Yugoslavia has proved the decisive obstacle to anything serious being done. Only nations act. That is what has been demonstrated.

Serbia in 1991 a nation but not yet a state, launched this war. The Croatian nation,

**'Europe' will have an international role when the individual nations of Europe resume the burden of judging and acting on their own.**

which had contributed to provoking the war, retaliated against the Serbs. Subsequently a Bosnian nation, which before did not really exist, was created by the war and now has begun to impose its will upon events, to the

disposal of Serbs and Croats.

The international community — in all of its guises: United Nations, European Union, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, NATO — has proved incapable of an effective response because it is internally divided. There is no international community with a coherent common view of Yugoslavia or a capacity for common action.

The idea that there is such a community derives from the conviction that there ought

to be one. The lethal rivalries of nationalism and national self-aggrandizement during the last two centuries have inspired two attempts to establish international quasi-governments, or agencies of international order: the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Both were founded on the false notion that a parliament of the world's governments represents the will of the world's peoples. Those peoples have themselves been sentimentally thought to possess common interests that outweigh their national differences, and to be fundamentally disposed — as peoples, not nations — toward peace and altruism. Evidence to the contrary, as in Yugoslavia, has generally tended to be disregarded.

The United Nations includes a limited number of democratic nations, and these are only erratically devoted to justice and a better life for others than themselves. The UN membership otherwise is composed of self-aggrandizing authoritarian governments of various kinds, or frankly despotic ones.

Nations usually concern themselves with the fortunes of others only when it suits their own interests. There are exceptions, but not many. Altruism exists but is rarely disinterested. The international interventions of the United States government, from World War I to the Gulf War, have invariably been produced by a theory or ideological conviction that American interests ultimately were implicated.

The permanent members of the Security Council — only three of them confirmed democracies — decide what the United Na-

tions does. This in practice has meant that in the absence of the Soviet veto the United Nations has mostly done what the United States has wanted, from the 1950 intervention in Korea to the 1991 intervention in Iraq.

Only nations are responsible actors. Even when they act collectively it is allied action, not community action. There is a fundamental difference. Nations are responsible communities are not. Alliances add up to more than their individual members because all have agreed on what to do. Communities add up to less, because their members do not necessarily agree, yet everyone has had to be brought along for the community to act at all.

The 12 countries of the European Union

have been unable to agree on a common program of action and risk with respect to Yugoslavia because they have never reached a common agreement on how their interests are at stake. Even the European demand that Sarajevo's siege be lifted, issued after Monday's meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, had to be equivocal in order to reconcile the new belligerence of France and Belgium with Greece's reluctance to endorse any ultimatum to the Serbs. The European 12, plus the United States, simply do not see the Yugoslav issues in the same way. Hence they have been incapable of collective action.

The 12 countries have set for themselves the goal of a common foreign policy. The fundamental lack of logic of this has once again been shown in the Yugoslav crisis.

A European Union in economic and social matters is possible because its members have common economic and social interests, as well as a consciousness of themselves as a

historical and cultural community. But the members of the European Union do not have a common view of their foreign policy interests, or any geopolitical conception of a world role for Europe. There is a common interest in collective security against external aggression, an interest in peace, a concern to defend the values of Western political civilization. That does not add up to a foreign policy.

Since 1945 the Western countries have pretended that the "Western community"

was doing this or that, when in fact it was the United States that was doing it, with the allies following. On Yugoslavia there has been no American leadership, hence no action beyond the humanitarian.

The lesson of Yugoslavia, coming at a time

of qualified American disengagement from Western leadership, is that no international community exists to take over the responsibilities the United States is putting aside. Europe cannot do so because "Europe" has no foreign policy and cannot have one.

The lesson is that only individual nations have foreign policies. "Europe" will have an international role, and the capacity to deal with Yugoslavia and the crises that will follow the Yugoslav crisis, when the individual nations of Europe have assumed the burden of judging and acting on their own. Nations still are the only responsible political units.

The demonstration of that fact is provided by the abandoned Bosnian nation, which is doing more to save itself, and the values of liberal democracy, than either "Europe" or the United States, or both together.

International Herald Tribune

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## A Rescue Plan for Bosnia in Three Words: Lift, Arm and Strike

By Kemal Kurupasic

**A**RLINGTON, Virginia — To write or sit in silent tribute to the innocent victim of a heinous crime in Sarajevo?

At least 60 people were killed and more than 200 wounded in the marketplace close to the cathedral in the heart of old Sarajevo last Saturday. Coldhearted murderers aimed their deadly 120mm mortar shell at the saddest place in the saddest city in the whole world: at a market where there are no goods to sell and where there is no money to buy, and where desperate people, old women with children, unarmed civilians, search for things they have not seen for almost two years.

It was the single deadliest massacre among so many committed against civilians in the Bosnian capital by Serbian forces besieging it.

CNN's cameras at the site of the crime recorded angry voices yelling: "Thank you, Mr. Boutros Ghali, thank you, President Clinton." Of course, these people don't blame the two leaders for the killing. In Sarajevo even children know well

who is shooting at them. Confused, the media regularly report that Muslims accuse Serbs and Serbs accuse Muslims, although there is not a single incident to prove the perverse idea that Muslims massacre their own children.

Those crues represent Sarajevo's shock and disbelief that authorities with the power to stop the crimes could just stand by. It is less than three weeks since the NATO summit in Brussels issued another threat that air strikes might be used against Serbs if the strangulation of Sarajevo continued or if they did not allow opening of the Tuzla airport or replacement of Canadian peacekeepers in besieged Srebrenica.

I agreed with President Bill Clinton's warning to NATO leaders not to make that threat if they did not mean to conduct air strikes. If they were serious in unanimously issuing that statement, they had to act on the very day the summit was over.

That day Serbs shelled Sarajevo. My city is living, and dying, under a triple death sentence. First, from Serbian gunners aiming at and hitting civilian neighborhoods, marketplaces, hospitals, helpless citizens. Second, from misery. In the midst of a second winter of terror, Sarajevo is windowless and without heat, food, water, electricity or gas supplies. Third, from international indifference. The civilized world just watches us being exterminated, shows no will to protect us and even imposes an arms embargo that deprives us of the right to self-defense. The arms embargo, which prevents the victims from defending themselves, is the only international resolution actually being implemented in Bosnia.

What is happening is not civil war. It is more a war against civilization: against living together in a multiethnic, multi-religious, multicultural society of tolerance. Besieging and massacring Sarajevo, Radovan Karadzic's Serbs are killing that civilization. People at my newspaper, *Ostobodjenje*, my Serbian deputy who is replacing me while I am in the United States, our Serbian reporters and columnists — would have no problem identifying who are the bad guys and who the good ones.

For the civilized world, it is long since time to stop the killing of Bosnia and her people.

Inaction amounts to complicity in a crime. It encourages fascism to spill over through the Balkans and Europe, making national security

interests" much harder to defend than now. What could be done? Three things in just three words: lift, arm and strike.

Lift the arms embargo against the country under aggression to give it a fair chance for self-defense.

Arm Bosnians who are exposed to terror by the huge arsenals of the Yugoslav army's heavy weaponry.

Strike from the air those artillery positions from which Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities have been terrorized for almost two years now.

That would help create a balance of forces and a more favorable atmosphere for real peace negotiations. The current blackmail against Bosnia to accept realities created by force promises only to divide the country along ethnic lines and to invite new years of ethnic tensions, violence and even more "cleansing."

The writer is editor in chief of the daily *Ostobodjenje*, which has published throughout the siege of Sarajevo. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

## Japan: Inevitable Political Reform Before Economic Change

By Stephen Bosworth

**T**OKYO — For nearly four decades, the relationship between Japan and the United States stood as a great success story. In a remarkably brief time, the two countries passed from bitter conflict to close alliance.

The rise of a common adversary, the former Soviet Union, was a key factor. But the relationship came to be much more than a security alliance. The two nations developed an unprecedented degree of economic interdependence, of great benefit to both.

And despite deep differences of culture and history, the two countries have come to share a set of political values about how nations should behave toward each other and how governments should behave toward the people they govern.

Why, then, is the relationship now so charged with political tension, economic friction and, if opinion polls are accurate, growing mutual distrust among both publics?

Why, on the eve of Friday's meeting in Washington between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, are Americans obviously saying that no deal is better than a bad deal, while Japanese want this time no real means to? Deadlines loom. Cabinet offices have suffered declining real wages, stagnant family incomes, rising crime and growing anxiety about economic and personal security.

A partial explanation lies in the part of the sharp deterioration in government finances.

Many households presumably will realize the inevitability of a future increase in taxes, and will raise their savings by an amount close to the current tax reduction. This would leave private consumption levels largely unchanged.

The preoccupation with taxes has diverted attention from other serious problems, particularly those plaguing the banking and property sectors. They should loom larger on the agenda of the economic crisis management team in Tokyo. While these problems may not lead themselves to simple Keynesian remedies, experience suggests that they respond to unconventional forms of policy therapy.

The single-minded pursuit of a fiscal cure may have prevented the monetary engine from shifting into higher gear. Interest rates in Japan, if adjusted for inflationary expectations, are too high for this stage of the business cycle. An even more accommodating monetary policy is needed.

Another restraining influence is the demand for durable goods. Most items purchased during the boom — color television sets, refrigerators, washing machines — last about 10 years, so demand for such items will revive very slowly. Cars have a shorter life but are very expensive.

Consumer durables like air conditioners and microwave ovens, owned by a smaller percentage of the population, may benefit from expanding coverage, but that will not alone fuel a solid economic recovery.

The writer, chief economist for Asia at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The same regulations, policies, corporate behavior and public attitudes that create a bias against consumption make Japan far less accessible to foreign goods and foreign companies than is, for example, the United States. And therein lies the core of the political problem between the two countries.

As long as Americans were not so concerned about their domestic conditions and the Japanese economy was smaller, the asymmetry of access between the two economies did not matter so much. Now it does.

The tough question is what to do about it. The Clinton administration has pursued essentially the same policy on the trade issue as the Reagan and Bush administrations. This policy flows in part from a long-standing strain of legalism in American foreign policy — a faith that if the United States can just persuade other countries to sign the right contract, its problems will be resolved.

Thus the Clinton administration has concentrated its political energies on negotiating a so-called framework for ongoing negotiations to open further sectors of the Japanese market, including the fixing of quantitative guideposts against which to measure progress.

The Japanese, who have gained much experience in bilateral marketing negotiations with the United States in recent years, will probably go along with much of a framework agreement, as they did with the Structural Impediments Initiative of the Bush administration. Thus far, however, they have resisted the setting of quantitative standards. They fear that these would soon become targets which, if not met, would prompt unilateral U.S. trade sanctions.

In the end, this disagreement may be papered over to avoid an open crisis at the Clinton-Hosokawa summit. Then again it may not. Either way, the cost to the overall balance of payments may not be what the pressure for political reform is all about.

## OPINION

## Given Good Times, Clinton Can Win the Budget Debate

By E. J. Dionne

**WASHINGTON** — What a difference a year makes. When President Bill Clinton presented his first budget last February, Washington could talk of nothing but the need to reduce the deficit. Absent "tough action" and "bitter medicine" to blot out the red ink, it was said, the country faced economic turmoil and a rebellion of the voters, not to mention locusts, plagues and only God knew what other catastrophes.

When Mr. Clinton presented his budget Monday, there were still some voices concerned about the deficit, but the fever had passed. The polls now show the deficit way down the list of problems worrying the public, raising the question: Is public (and elite) opinion fickle, or have circumstances really changed?

The administration would like to argue that its own deficit reduction program has done the trick. After all, a deficit that had been near \$300 billion in 1992 is coming down to \$176.1 billion this year. "We have ended drift and broken the gridlock of the past," Mr. Clinton said in a triumphant budget message.

The Republicans may have inadvertently helped Mr. Clinton make this point when they pretended that last year's deficit package included big taxes on the middle class. It did not — most of the taxes were on the well-to-do. But the more the Republicans talked about how draconian Mr. Clinton's tax plan was, the more the country was convinced that the president had done something important.

But the passing of the deficit obsession has as much to do with the economic recovery as with anything Democratic or Republican did. As a practical matter, the recovery itself brought the deficit down by increasing the government's tax revenues and decreasing spending for programs that kick in to ease the pain of recessions. George Bush's deficit reduction plan appeared to fail because its passage was followed by an economic slowdown. The Clinton deficit reduction plan looks better because it was followed by a recovery. Timing may have been the biggest difference between the two plans.

Besides, the deficit never mattered to people as much as bigger questions, such as how the economy was performing and how the government was spending their money. When people told pollsters that they were worried about the deficit, many figured that high deficits were responsible for the economic sluggishness of the Bush years. If the economy is growing, many people do not care about deficits, which is why Ronald Reagan got away with rolling up such big ones.

The deficit was also a shorthand for people's complaints about how government worked. Some fiscal conservatives would like the government to do less on principle, and they would feel that way even if there were no deficits. For them, "cut the deficit" really meant "cut the size of government." Many other Americans had no objection to government on

principle, but did not think the government was doing anything for them. They assumed the government must be wasting what it was spending. So they, too, said, "cut the deficit."

Ross Perot did well when he could use the deficit to unite these quite different groups. Mr. Perot's escape began in earnest after he was wounded by Vice President Al Gore in last year's NAFTA debate, but its main cause is the declining importance of the deficit issue. That is why Mr. Perot has been scrambling to find a new issue.

Mr. Clinton's strategy has been to split the anti-deficit constituency. He will never win many votes from the anti-government crowd — they form the heart of the Republican Party. But he can win over those who want the government to do things for them, and to behave more efficiently. The health care and job training components of the Clinton program send the message that government will help the middle class. Last year's deficit reduction plan (along with welfare reform and "reinventing government") is aimed at convincing doubters that Mr. Clinton cares about efficiency as much as Mr. Perot says he does.

The Clinton strategy is a lot easier to describe than to pull off. For example, because the ceilings in last year's budget agreement are tight, Mr. Clinton has to persuade Democrats in Congress to cut programs they refused to cut when the Republicans held the White House. That is to say, he needs to find ways to cut the Clinton reductions.

If Congress overrules Mr. Clinton's spending cuts, many of his education and job training increases will go out the window, too. And Republicans whose districts benefit from the programs Mr. Clinton is cutting will have the best of both worlds: They will rail against Mr. Clinton as a "big spender" while quietly working with Democrats to beat some of the Clinton reductions.

Mr. Clinton will also get no quarter from the policy elites who are still fixed on cuts in Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security. There is certainly a need to contain these costs, which means above all containing the costs of health care. But that issue is now tied up with the Clinton health proposal. You can count on critics of the Clinton plan trying to change the subject from health reform to government "entitlement" spending by arguing that every dime paid in medical premiums under his proposal is really part of a big increase in the federal budget. Mr. Clinton goes from being "health reformer" to "big spender."

Still, if the economy keeps growing, Mr. Clinton, like Ronald Reagan before him, will be able to bury a lot of the budget and deficit arguments under reams of good news. Sure, Americans care about the deficit. But most people care a lot more about letting the good times roll. They're right.

*The Washington Post*



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Why India Needs Kashmir

India has the fifth largest economy in the world, according to the International Monetary Fund. And it is the most populous secular democracy. Minority Muslims, Christians and Sikhs routinely have risen to positions as cabinet ministers, Supreme Court justices, ambassadors and even captains of the national cricket, tennis and field hockey teams.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that one day Kashmir disappeared from the Indian union because it is a Muslim-majority province. The hitherto unwavering commitment of India's 600 million Hindus to secularism could receive a rude shock, and its Muslims would lose their privileged positions. That is why India must never give up Kashmir.

The United States, as the world's policeman, could play a primordial role here by forcing Pakistan to stop harboring, training and arming extremists — Kashmiris and foreigners — and allowing them to infiltrate into Kashmir. That in turn would allow India to maintain peace and hold elections in the province after giving it a large degree of autonomy.

At the same time, it would be a miscalculation to expect the largest democracy to surrender its nuclear and missile option. In 1962, when India was caught unprepared and its northern borders were overrun by Chinese forces, nobody went to its rescue.

What if Communist extremists came to power again in China and Islamic fundamentalists got the upper hand in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and the Middle East, and all of them joined forces to threaten India's security?

Many Indians see such a scenario as

more credible than that of America and Britain being attacked by an unidentified enemy, which is the raison d'être for their nuclear and missile arsenals.

M. VASUDEVAN  
Cannes

#### An Apocalyptic View

In his column of Jan. 26 ("Rabin and Sharon: Disagreeing on Terrorism, Space and Time"), A. M. Rosenthal gives Ariel Sharon an opportunity to propagate his apocalyptic views, echoing the Likud propaganda line that "almost half of Israel did back Likud."

The fact is that in the June 1992 elections, Likud was reduced from 47 members in the 120-member Knesset to 32, just over one-fourth. It is true that two other extreme rightist parties won seats, but Likud as a party has no claim to anything like "half of Israel."

The proof of that statement could have been noted when, after the Israel-PLO agreement was signed last September in Washington, more than 60 percent of Israelis polled said that they favored the agreement.

UDI SEIDNER  
Tel Aviv

#### China and Women's Rights

Regarding "Human-Rights Report's New Grim Focus" (Feb. 4):

The U.S. State Department's annual human rights report is correct to mention China as a primary offender in the abuse of women's rights.

ANTHONY J. HARRISON  
Nice

This is why it is all the more surprising that the United Nations is planning to hold its fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

Many human rights organizations plan to boycott this conference, because there will be no chance for free debate of the vile abuse of women in the host country. The United Nations still has a chance to reverse this mistaken decision.

CAROLINE WOOD  
Frankfurt

#### Glaring at the Continent

Bravo to Roy Denman for his article on the thoroughly destructive attitude of the British media to all things Continental ("Read All About It — Good Old Brits vs. the Wicked Continent," Opinion, Feb. 7).

The proof of that statement could have been noted when, after the Israel-PLO agreement was signed last September in Washington, more than 60 percent of Israelis polled said that they favored the agreement.

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### BOOKS

#### WHAT THEY'RE READING



• Miguel A. Torres, the head of the Bodas de Miguel Torres in Spain, just finished reading the Spanish translation of "From the Tablets of Sumer" by Samuel Noah Kramer.

"My interest in ancient civilizations increases through the years and Sumer, the most ancient of all civilizations, is described marvelously in this book. Among other things, I was very interested to find references to cultivating vines and making wine."

(Al Goodman, IHT)

exports, but Asia Watch recently produced evidence that they have not honored the commitment.

Here Wu supplements the objective detail of his first book with the story of his own 19-year labor camp experience from 1960 to 1979. It is a humiliating tale of pain, hunger and demoralization.

Wu tells it ably with the aid of Carolyn Wakeman, who also co-authored "To the Storm: The Odyssey of a Revolutionary Chinese Woman."

There have been many memoirs about the suffering of the Chinese under Mao, but none about life in camp.

In many ways life inside resembled life outside. There are the same themes of poverty, arbitrariness, power, hysterical political conformity and persecution of one another by the oppressed.

But the normal camp regimen was harsh. In the book's most harrowing passage, Wu describes a week he spent in solitary confinement.

Labor did reform Wu. It taught him to become ruthlessly amoral, to place survival above everything else. But his fundamental stubbornness and his religious faith survived, inspired by sparks of humanity encountered in a few fellow prisoners.

Reading Wu's book helps clarify

the issue of labor-camp exports,

recently clouded by the official Chinese argument that American prisons also produce for the market-place and sometimes even for export.

His account reminds us of the moral difference between imprisonment under a system of justice and political imprisonment,

and between normal imprisonment

and slave labor.

After a trump lead and low card from the dummy, the European East, Soldano De Falco, had a problem. If he made the normal play of the nine, South would have won with king, crossed to the club ace and ruffed a club. Then he would have used the heart jack as an entry for another club ruff, and played heart winners to discard diamond losers from the dummy. West would ruff the fourth heart, but the dummy would score two more tricks to give South nine.

De Falco did better by taking the spade ace, cashing two diamond winners to make sure of them, and leading the spade jack. Soloway

won with the king, led to the queen and played a fourth round, going down one.

NORTH  
Q 7 3 2  
Q 2  
Q 9 4  
A Q 7 4 2

WEST  
Q 8 4 3  
Q 8 6 5 3  
Q 8 6 5 3

EAST  
A J 10 9  
V 10 8 5  
Q A Q  
K Q 9

SOUTH  
K 6 5  
V A Q 0 7 6  
J 10 7 2  
A 18

East and West were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North: Pass  
South: Pass  
West: Pass  
East: Pass

West led the spade four.

Andrew J. Nathan, director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## New Prostate Guidelines

By Warren E. Leary  
New York Times Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Men with enlarged prostates should consider many treatments other than surgery to relieve their symptoms, including, in some cases, no treatment at all, federal health officials say.

New federal guidelines for treating benign enlarged prostates say that men with mild-to-moderate symptoms may want to consider periods of doctor-monitored observation, or "watchful waiting," instead of choosing drug or surgical therapy right away.

Dr. Philip R. Lee, assistant secretary for health in the Health and Human Services Department, said the guidelines conclude that the ultimate decision on treatment for enlarged prostates, which are not life-threatening, should be left up to the patient.

Dr. John D. McConnell of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, chairman of a 13-member nongovernment panel that drafted the guidelines, said the large regional variations in how enlarged prostates were treated

indicated that doctors and patients needed therapy recommendations.

Studies and the experience of experts indicate that some doctors may be recommending surgery to reduce prostate size, or drug therapy, without adequately considering the patients' symptoms and how much the condition is interfering with their quality of life, Dr. McConnell said. In addition, he said, some tests routinely given to men who report prostate problems may be unnecessary.

Doctors should not use kidney X-rays, ultrasound imaging or cystoscopy, in which an endoscope is employed to view the urinary tract, unless they suspect an unusual problem, the guidelines said. Experts said these commonly used tests often do not add much to determining the best treatment and cost millions of dollars a year.

The prostate gland is a walnut-sized gland in the pelvis that for unknown reasons enlarges in many men over 50. This condition, called benign prostatic hyperplasia, is not related to cancer of the prostate, a leading killer of older men.

Enlarged prostate glands affect an estimated 10 million Americans, federal health experts say, and are found in varying degrees in 50 percent of men over age 60. Those who have a family history of the condition and black Americans are at higher risk.

## Risks of Pregnancy Tests

By Esther B. Fein  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Jeannie Evans was pregnant last year and had no reason to expect her child would be born with any problems. She was 28 years old, and her risk of having a baby with a birth defect caused by abnormal chromosomes was 1 in 435 — too low, according to standard medical opinion, for her to undergo amniocentesis and count even greater chance that the procedure might cause a miscarriage.

But that logic was illogical to Evans, a social worker who lives in Manhattan. "I didn't feel the trauma of losing a pregnancy was the same as the trauma of having an abnormal baby," she said.

With the support of her doctors, she had amniocentesis and joined a rapidly growing number of younger women who, health-care professionals say, are ignoring the medical standard that only women over 35 or those with a history of genetic abnormalities should risk a miscarriage by having the test, which detects chromosomal disorders in fetuses.

The rise in use of the test among young women — reported in interviews by doctors, genetic counselors and insurers across the United States — has triggered a heated debate over whether it is a wise use of existing technology or a waste of health-care dollars that are sorely needed elsewhere.

"This issue has all the ethical considerations in health-care reform now," said Dr. John Larsen, director of the Wilson Genetics Center at George Washington University Medical Center. "It's about the confidence of technology and personal choice and social responsibility and financial liability. And the debate will only expand as our ability to test for more genetic problems expands."

Many younger women — and indeed many doctors — are challenging the notion that the emotional and financial costs of having to raise a seriously disabled child are in any way comparable to the costs of losing a pregnancy.

"Even in 1,500 is not a very comforting risk if you're that one," said Evans, whose son, Ryan, is now 5 months old. "I don't think that I'm equipped to

handle a baby with a severe disability. As it is there's enough stress raising a wonderful healthy child."

Doctors designated 35 as the benchmark for having amniocentesis because at that age the risk of giving birth to a baby with such problems — 1 in 192 — is greater than the risk of miscarriage due to the procedure — 1 in 200.

But many doctors, genetic counselors, health economists and women question that reasoning, saying that the evaluation of risk is very personal and differs from woman to woman.

A woman in her 40s with a history of infertility might fear a miscarriage more than having an affected child, while a woman in her 20s, having a second child, might dread more the burden of a severely abnormal baby and decide to have an abortion.

"It doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize there's no logic in this standard," said Dr. Keith A. Eddie, the director of prenatal diagnosis at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, who has seen a sharp decline in the age of women having the test. "They are unequal risks."

Many young women who had the test and discovered their babies were normal said they were not sure what they would have done if the results had shown an abnormality. Most said that their decision to continue with the pregnancy or to have an abortion would depend upon the severity of the disorder. All said that even if they chose to have the baby, they would want to be prepared.

"In my case, there was no way the baby would have lived for more than a week," said one 29-year-old woman, who had an abortion after discovering through an amniocentesis that her fetus was missing most of its brain. "It was the worst thing I have ever gone through, but I can even imagine what it would have been like if I hadn't had the test and didn't know."

"If we are ever going to get costs under control, we are going to have to make some hard choices like limiting who is covered for this test," said Alain Entoven, a health economist at Stanford University. "We must not go on acting as if such things are free. We are diverting money from programs that are important to the life, health and well-being of people."

Two of the most deadly eruptions were in A.D. 79, when volcanic ash overwhelmed the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in 1631, when the town of Torre del Greco was wiped out. In the case of Pompeii, death came so swiftly that some victims were petrified in terror-stricken poses by thick gray ash.

The research team, led by Dr. Flavio Dobran of New York University, used data on past eruptions to create computer models of the extent and force of lava flows from Vesuvius, one of Italy's most crowded cities.

## CROSSWORD

LONDON (Reuters) — A major eruption of Mount Vesuvius in southern Italy could engulf an area inhabited by about one million people in 15 minutes or less, causing destruction on a mass scale, researchers reported Thursday.

Writing in the British journal Nature, scientists from the United States and Italy said an eruption would have "catastrophic effects" for the people living on the slopes of Vesuvius and within a seven-kilometer (4.5-mile) radius. Vesuvius, dormant since 1944, overlooks Naples, one of Italy's most crowded cities.

The researchers concluded that destruction of the urban sprawl around the mountain could be rapid and widespread.

Dr. Dobran and colleagues from Rome and Pisa said that people living within striking distance of the volcano risked catastrophe "unless effective evacuation plans and new roads are built and people begin depopulating the area."

They called for greater use of computer models to help forecast future eruptions and develop evacuation strategies.

**CROSSWORD**

**ACROSS**

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## MARKET DIARY

# Advancing Bonds Aid Stock Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The ability of Treasury bond prices to rise after only average demand at the government's auction of 10-year notes allowed the stock market to climb.

The Treasury sold \$12 billion in 10-year notes at the second leg of its three-part quarterly refinancings.

**N.Y. Stocks**

and the issue met moderate demand. But investors had been braced for a weaker auction after the sale of three-year notes on Tuesday showed tepid interest among investors.

In late trading, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was up 14/32, at 97 28/32, with the yield down to 6.41 percent from 6.45 percent Tuesday.

The composite of the bond market offered a lift to stocks, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing up 25.89 points, at 3,931.92.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-2 ratio. Trading was active despite a snow storm that slowed traffic and closed offices throughout the New York area.

WMX Technologies topped the most-active list, plumping 3% to 24%, or 12 percent, after posting

lower-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings and being downgraded by several analysts.

The largest U.S. waste-management company said Tuesday that fourth-quarter net income fell to \$162.9 million from \$182.8 million in the year-ago quarter. The company blamed "difficult business conditions" in its solid and hazardous waste operations.

Stock in the company's Chemical Waste Management subsidiary fell 1% to 10%. A restructuring of the division has been a drag on WMX's performance since September, but WMX said the restructuring was on schedule and the unit was meeting revenue targets. Stock in the company's Russ International unit fell 2% to 21%.

Auto stocks were active, with Ford falling 1% to 66.88 after reporting lower-than-expected earnings. General Motors lost 1% to 64% and Chrysler fell 1% to 61%.

In over-the-counter trading, Spectrum Information Technologies remained active, gaining 1% to 23 1/16, still recovering from a plunge on Monday after John Sculley resigned as chief executive officer. Shareholders are calling for the company's president and directors to resign.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

**YEN: Uncertainty Weakens Dollar**

**Continued from Page 1**  
said, "When we drew up that list we were instructed not to include political matters. I think the thinking in some parts of the administration is that currency manipulation is an economic matter, but that thinking

**Foreign Exchange**

is not universally held in the administration."

Other options could include an immediate imposition of trade sanctions against Japan, or at least moves toward sanctions.

In that vein, Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat and chairman of the international trade subcommittee of the Finance Committee, said Wednesday that the "probability" was "quite high" for Washington to reintroduce retaliatory measures to force Japan to open its markets if the talks failed.

"We should renew Super 301 to strengthen our trade policy on Japan," Mr. Baucus said. He was referring to a mechanism used in 1989 and 1990 to force open the satellite and supercomputer markets in Japan.

The uncertainty about the future course of Japan-U.S. trade relations left the dollar relatively unmoved against the yen.

In New York on Wednesday, the U.S. currency closed slightly lower at 108.35 yen, after 108.75 on Tues-

day. The dollar had jumped when Reuters quoted the U.S. side as saying Washington would not seek to drive up the yen if the talks failed.

Earlier, traders sold dollars amid speculation the two countries would not reach an accord on opening Japan's markets before Prime Minister Morihiko Hosokawa meets with Mr. Clinton.

The dollar also weakened against the Deutsche mark after a speech by a Bundesbank directorate member, Edgar Meister, in which he said that the German central bank would ignore calls for it to cut interest rates at a faster pace.

The U.S. yen slipped to 1,757.50 from 1,760 on Tuesday.

The British pound hit a seven-month low, and finished at \$1.4605, down from \$1.4669.

(AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg)

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NYSE

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to  
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10% High	Low	Lates! Chg
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the first time, and I am sure it will be the last. I have been to the same place twice before, and I have never seen such a sight as I did there. The water was very clear, and the fish were swimming about in great numbers. I saw many different kinds of fish, including trout, salmon, and bass. The water was very cold, and I had to wear a wetsuit to keep warm. I also wore a life vest and a helmet. I swam for about an hour, and then I came up for air. I saw some birds flying overhead, and I heard some birds singing. I also saw some seals swimming in the water. It was a wonderful experience, and I would like to go back again.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1994

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	YTD	PE	% 10% 5%		High Low Last Close	Chg %
				High	Low		
AMZN	0.00	-1.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00
APPL	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
AVGO	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
BKNG	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
CMCSA	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
CSCO	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
DISCA	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
DISCB	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
FB	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
GOOG	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
GTE	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
HON	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
INTC	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
JPM	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
KO	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
MCD	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
MRK	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
NKE	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
PFE	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
PG	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
SPGI	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
SUNW	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
SYMC	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
TMUS	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
UNH	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
UNP	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
VZ	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
WMT	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
XOM	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50
ZTS	0.00	-0.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-0.50

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Continued from Page 11

**NYSE**

## Bonds Offer Philips Key To Grundig

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — A group of banks will sell their convertible bonds in German consumer electronics company Grundig AG in the next few days, and one of the banks said Wednesday that the Dutch company Philips Electronics NV will step up the issues to increase its stake in the German company.

Union Bank of Switzerland confirmed it planned to sell its stake in Grundig to Philips, but a Philips spokesman would not comment on the company's interest in Grundig.

Philips already owns 31.6 percent Grundig's common shares. If it buys the bonds and converts them to stock on March 31, Philips would increase its stake in Grundig to 50.5 percent.

"We are going to sell our participation in Grundig sometime in the next days because the bonds are to be converted on March 31," said Franz Ragenbass, a UBS spokesman in Zurich. "It's not our policy to hold any stakes in industries other than banking."

A consortium of other banks in Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands led by Dresdner Bank also will sell their stake, Mr. Ragenbass said. The bonds are worth roughly 250 million Deutsche marks (\$142 million), he said.

Grundig said Monday that it expected a record loss of 350 million Deutsche marks in the year ending March 31 because demand for consumer electronics products has been hit hard by the German recession.

(Bloomberg APX)

## Hope Drives Prague Stocks' Rally Prices Soar Despite Shortage of Data on Companies

By Henry Copeland  
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

PRAGUE — An index of the 30 largest Czech equities has risen nearly fourfold since September and climbed 50 percent in January alone. But because of operating conditions in one of the capitalist world's newest corporate, this is both the best of markets and the worst.

"It can be very frustrating," Alexander Angell, director of sales and trading at Wood & Co., said. "We spend so much time collecting information and then analyzing it and then publishing it. And by the time it is out, the stock that we were saying was a good buy at 1,200 koruna (\$40) and might go to 2,000 is trading at 2,500."

Prague's bourse is the product of Eastern Europe's most audacious privatization program, begun in the spring of 1992 when the country that was then Czechoslovakia offered each citizen a coupon book to use in bidding for portions of nearly 1,500 state-owned companies. The coupon books cost 1,000 koruna. Now, Czechs who chose well could sell those shares for as much as 200,000 koruna.

Launched in June 1993 with securities bought by 6 million Czechs, Prague's market emerged just as emerging markets had come into vogue with international money managers.

Poland, in the midst of an eightfold rise in 1993, whetted appetites for Eastern Europe. The Czech Republic's market — with price/earnings ratios then in the single digits and an inflation rate one-third that of Poland — seemed destined to be caught in the same updraft.

Since August, international players have dumped \$100 million a month into Czech equities, according to Andrew Reicher of CS First Boston in Prague. The company has fielded orders from institutions as far away as Melbourne and Los Angeles.

With just under 1,000 equities, the Czech market appears gigantic beside its regional competitors: Poland and Hungary boast fewer than 60 shares between them. But if foreign investors expected a smorgasbord in Prague, they have wandered into something more like an Easter-egg hunt.

Nearly half of the Czech Republic's equities have not yet traded. Mr. Reicher said. Only about 100 trade "with any degree of regularity," he added, and he only rated five as "really tradeable."

For investors weary of hyperefficient markets where news has been so thoroughly dis-

### INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

counted that a dart thrown at a list of stocks can outperform professional investors. Prague is delightfully inefficient. Analysts are still trying to pry results for 1992 out of many companies. With even state data scarce, "it's really a question of kicking the tires, doing our own due diligence," Mr. Angell said.

Once a broker identifies an attractive company, the game has just begun. Seventy-two percent of Czechs who invested entrusted their privatization coupons to investment funds that bid for stocks for them; now, nearly half of all shares are held by just 14 such funds. Aspiring buyers must negotiate with the managers of these funds.

"I've got to go knock on doors," Mr. Angell said. "Typically, to get blocks of stock out, one has to pay between 25 percent and 10 percent over the last traded price."

With the ratio of a stock's price to the company's earnings per share pushing above 40 on some issues, Czechs appear annoyed by their market's lofty levels.

"We ask how long it can go on like this," said Michal Konecny, director at Komero Brokers, which has seven offices. Mr. Konecny, formerly a professor of economics, said most of his company's 700 retail customers come in only to sell the shares they had bought in the original voucher privatization. "Last week, one client sold his bank shares and got 160,000 koruna," he says. "Someone who invested in a bad way still has 6,000 or 7,000 koruna."

In another sign of eagerness to cash out, sellers outnumber buyers by 2-to-1 on the so-called RM System, an over-the-counter network designed for retail investors. In part because of this predominance of retail sellers, prices on the privately owned RM System are as much one-third below those on the stock exchange.

CS First Boston's Mr. Reicher shared the retail investors' caution. "These companies were dumped into the private sector warts and all," he said, and will need a couple of years to get up to speed. It will be entrepreneurs and foreign companies, not publicly traded companies, that will generate the 3 percent to 4 percent growth projected for the Czech economy in 1994, he said.

At Wood & Co., Mr. Angell is more sanguine, at least about Ceske Energetickie Zavody AS, which supplies 80 percent of the country's electricity and accounts for one-quarter of the Czech market's estimated capitalization.

It would cost \$13 billion to replace Ceske Energetickie generating capacity, Mr. Angell said, yet the company's current market capitalization is only about \$4.5 billion. "I'm hoping and praying that it will correct back 20 or 30 percent," he said, so that investors can buy more of the stock.

## Sheraton Wins Bid For Ciga

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — ITT Corp.'s Sheraton Hotels unit signed an accord with five of Ciga Hotels largest creditor banks to buy the troubled Italian hotel chain, a Ciga spokesman said.

Although Sheraton executives would not discuss the purchase price, sources close to the U.S. hotel chain said the winning bid was for 900 billion lire (\$530 million). Claudio Moretti, the Ciga spokesman, said Sheraton would not make an official statement until the purchase was formalized.

Sheraton's purchase will not be official until Ciga shareholders approve a capital increase to make the takeover possible. That action is expected on Tuesday.

Mr. Moretti said that as part of the agreement, Sheraton will bid for Ciga's outstanding shares on the stock market. Ciga shares have been suspended since November, but trade once a week on Friday. They were last at 750 lire.

Sheraton also must win approval from the 30 banks that hold Ciga's roughly \$650 million lire in debt. However, the five banks on the steering committee that already approved the deal represent about 75 percent of the debt.

"It was far the simplest offer. It will allow us to get about 72 percent of our money back," said one bank source quoted by the Sole 24 Ore financial newspaper.

Under pressure from its creditor banks, Ciga last spring gave Mediofiora SpA a mandate to find a buyer for the hotel chain, which has not been profitable since 1989.

Ciga is staggering under the weight of 1.1 trillion lire of debt. It lost 110.2 billion lire in the first half of 1993. Sheraton, which entered the bidding process only days ago, snatched the hotel chain from two rival bidders, Forte PLC and Host Marriott Corp.

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**NASDAQ**

**Wednesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

**AMEX**

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1994



# SPORTS

## Russian NHL Star Fetisov Hopes to Remain Statesman of the Game

By Alex Yannis  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — He was the pioneer, the man most responsible for paving the way for all the talented young Russian hockey players who followed him to North America and into the National Hockey League.

That was five years ago. Now, Vyacheslav Fetisov has visions of becoming the first member of what was the powerful Soviet hockey machine to coach in the NHL. Fetisov battled with the Soviet authorities for years before he was allowed to leave the Red Army team and join the New Jersey Devils in the summer of 1989. He became a symbol for the country's hockey players and Russians in general.

"The system had control of everything and everybody," Fetisov said of the grip of organized hockey on players and teams in the former Soviet Union. Even as captain of the Red Army team that captured gold medals in the Olympics and world championships, Fetisov had little leverage within the system.

"The idea of playing somewhere else was not entirely up

to you," Fetisov said. "It was a question of human rights. People now know what freedom of choice is."

Because of his accomplishments as a player and his persistent battle for freedom to play where he chose, Fetisov is revered in his native country and especially by hockey players in North America.

"He is like God in Russia," said Valeri Zelepukin, the 25-year-old Russian left wing of the Devils. "It's because of him that so many Russian players are in the league now."

Fetisov is usually the first man Russian players, including stars like Buffalo's Alexander Mogilny, Detroit's Sergei Fedorov and Vancouver's Pavel Bure, seek for advice when their team visits New Jersey, or the Devils go on the road.

"I have so much experience at both sides," Fetisov said. "I've been a player since I was 15. Now I have some international experience. I have some good things to offer. I've learned some things about the different cultures, the mentality of people in Moscow, the United States and west Canada."

If the 35-year-old defenseman sounds like a politician, politics is one of his options after he finishes his career as a player. If and when he considers entering politics, he said, he would discuss the matter with Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, who is a close friend.

"He's in politics and he wants me to be involved," Fetisov said of Kasparov.

One of Fetisov's major disappointments with life in North America, he said, was the political apathy of athletes.

"I'd like to see sports superstars get involved in politics because they are the idols for the people," Fetisov said. "Instead, they're looking to advertise sporting goods."

Fetisov believes he should reciprocate for what hockey has given him.

"I've been blessed with the good life and family because of hockey," said Fetisov, who lives in New Jersey with his wife, Lada, a former ballerina, and frequently comes into the city for Broadway shows or to visit friends. "I want to give some back."

In that spirit, Fetisov revealed that shortly after he signed his first contract with the Devils he donated \$100,000 to the school he attended as a child growing up in Moscow.

And Monday, Fetisov joined the rest of the Devils in the team's annual dinner at the Brownstone House restaurant in Paterson, New Jersey, where the players served food and drinks to the customers to raise money for children's charities. Fetisov was cited to report that the team raised \$34,000.

Whatever Fetisov chooses to do when he is done as a player, hockey is likely to remain a part of his life.

"I love hockey and that's where I want to be," he said. "I want to communicate with players. All my life I played with the best players and had a lot of success."

If he becomes an owner, he will try to emulate one lesson he has learned playing in the NHL: "Owners want you to win without asking whether you have the players."

Fetisov's prescription for winning is "togetherness." He said that was what made the old Soviet system a success: the players cared a great deal for each other on and off the ice.

"There is no secret about strategy and technique any more," Fetisov said. "The difference in winning is knowing your people and getting the most out of them. As long as you bring them together, instill the idea of togetherness, then you'll be successful."

One day, Fetisov said, there will be a global league with what he called "unlimited potential" and he predicted that the Russians will be part of it.

"I can see the Russian hockey industry get to be big business, like show business," Fetisov said.

But for now, his concerns are more local. Fetisov repeatedly emphasized that his immediate goal was to help the Devils capture the Stanley Cup.

"You must understand that I love hockey and the Stanley Cup is one of the few things that I have not won as a player," said Fetisov, who is in the best physical condition of his career and hopes to play two more years. "Every hockey player's life is empty without a Stanley Cup."

## All Together Now, Michigan Wins

The Associated Press  
The Fab Five reunion meant first place for Michigan.

The 11th-ranked Wolverines took over at the top of the Big Ten standings on Tuesday night with a 91-67 victory over No. 12 Indiana, in Coach Bob Knight's 700th game with the Hoosiers.

The game also marked the return

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

from one-game suspensions of Michigan's Ray Jackson and Jimmy King. It was also the centerpiece of a quick visit from Chris Webber, one of the National Basketball Association's top rookies who broke up the Fab Five when he left for the pros after his sophomore year.

"Chris gave us a little talk before the game," said Jalen Rose, his best friend and former classmate. "It really meant a lot to see him."

Webber sat on the bench during the game, the same view Jackson and King had last Saturday during a victory over Michigan State. They were reinstated by Coach Steve Fisher after suspensions for what he termed a "violation of team policy."

The players were interviewed by the Ann Arbor police as part of an investigation into the shoplifting of beer from a convenience store.

Michigan (16-4, 8-2) had lost the earlier meeting to the Hoosiers (14-7, 7-3), blowing a big early lead. The Wolverines jumped in front again and stayed there this time, leading by 46-30 at halftime.

"We maintained the lead and didn't let up our intensity like we did in the first game," said Rose, who had 20 points. "We played smart for 40 minutes."

Juvan Howard, the fifth member of what may be the best recruiting class ever, added 19 points while King had 17 and Jackson 13.

Alan Henderson had 18 points and Damon Bailey 17 for the Hoosiers.

"I thought Michigan played real well," Knight said. "We just didn't play as well as we could have. Obviously, that's why it wasn't as good a game as you would have thought."

No. 2 Duke 66, Georgia Tech 63:



Milwaukee's Todd Day found Rockets in every direction as he attempted to drive to the basket, but the Bucks won at home, 105-98.

## Jazz Dodge a Late 3-Point Barrage to Edge the Nuggets by a Long Shot

The Associated Press

The Utah Jazz had a 94-86 lead with less than 40 seconds left, so the victory was certain, right?

Not by a long shot.

Three 3-pointers by Denver's Rodney Rogers — helped along by two turnovers by Karl Malone on inbound passes — wiped out the margin in 8.3 seconds, giving the Nuggets a 95-94 lead with 23 seconds left. But Jeff Malone's 18-footer from the corner with 12 seconds left saved the Jazz from an embarrassing defeat.

When Tyrone Corbin blocked another shot by Rogers and the Jazz got the ball after a scramble under the basket, Utah had a 96-95 victory Tuesday night in Denver.

"That's the craziest finish I've seen in a while," Jeff Malone said.

The Jazz did not call a timeout after Rogers gave the Nuggets the lead.

"I've seen guys make 3-pointers quickly," said John Stockton, who finished with 22 points and 12 assists. "But not to go ahead in a game. We didn't call a timeout because we hoped to catch them

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

unorganized and tried to get a good, open shot. There was an opening for Jeff, and he hit it."

Karl Malone scored 24 points for the Jazz, Rogers, who made all four of his 3-point attempts, led the Nuggets with 23 points, while LaPhonso Ellis scored 18.

The Nuggets trailed, 68-46, in the third quarter before Kevin Brooks sparked a rally with two 20-foot jumpers as Denver closed to 76-63 entering the final period.

After Utah moved ahead by 92-81 with

1:21 left, Rogers hit the first of his four 3-pointers, and Bryant Stith scored to reduce the Denver deficit to 92-86 with 1:12 to play.

The Clippers, who have not beaten the Bulls since Nov. 26, 1989, were led by Danny Manning with 22 points.

Horace Grant also scored 22 points for the Bulls, who shot 55 percent from the field, making the Clippers 0-11 when their opponent makes 50 percent or better.

Michael Adams scored 25 points for the Bullets, who were victimized by a 19-0 second-half run that sent them to their 18th loss in 25 road games this season.

Vinny Del Negro scored 21 points for the Spurs, who matched their longest winning streak of the season.

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# SPORTS

## Samaranch Not Worthy, Norway Ski Hero Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

**LILLEHAMMER**, Norway — The International Olympic Committee, already a regular target of the Norwegian press, received another jolt Wednesday when Norway's most popular athlete accused the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, of being unfit to lead the Olympic movement.

The attack carried special impact because it came from the cross-country skier Vegard Ulvang, the triple gold medalist who will take the Olympic oath on behalf of 1,900 athletes at the Games' opening ceremony on Saturday.

Ulvang assailed Samaranch's ties to the fascist regime of General Francisco Franco in Spain.

"It is bad and may not be worthy of a sports movement," he said. "The IOC is not always worthy of sport."

"The IOC should be given a different, democratic structure," Ulvang said in a Norwegian television interview, excerpts of which were published Wednesday in VG, the nation's largest newspaper.

The IOC issued an official response Wednesday, suggesting that the skier — a medal favorite in the Games — should not bite the hand that feeds him.

To a certain degree, he owes his worldwide celebrity to the Olympic Games, the Games of the IOC," said the IOC's director general, François Carrard. "We read his quotes that the Olympics are a 'circus.' Nobody is compelled to participate in the Olympic Games."

"These type of comments are not new," he added. "It just shows that he does not know us. He doesn't know the IOC well, he doesn't know the IOC president. He is welcome any time at the IOC. We would be quite happy to see him and talk to him. He can express his views and meet the president."

Carrard also took exception with Ulvang's suggestion that the IOC is undemocratic.

"The IOC is a far more democratic organization than it used to be," he said. "We have had much more democracy in the last 10 years than before."

Gerhard Heiberg, president of the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee, sought to play down the controversy and claimed that Ulvang may have been misquoted or taken out of context.

"It will fade away," he said. "It's not a big issue, but it is a very interesting situation. It has to do with Norwegian mentality, the way we live and think."

Also on Wednesday, Samaranch said he would soon visit Sarajevo to show his solidarity with the besieged home city of the 1984 Winter Games.

He had widely been expected to put off the long-planned visit after a United Nations-backed Olympic truce for Bosnia had failed. But he said on Swiss radio that he intended to make the trip "in the coming days."

Samaranch gave no details when he would make the trip, but IOC sources said it could not be before the opening ceremony on Saturday. The Lillehammer Games end Feb. 27. (AP, Reuters)



Tonya Harding's shirt said it all as she turned a camera on journalists outside the apartment where she is staying in Beaverton, Oregon.

## Legal Experts Back USOC Power to Expel Skater

By Sandra Totty  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Olympic Committee has broad powers to expel the figure skater Tonya Harding from the Lillehammer Games next week, even if prosecutors do not charge her with any criminal involvement in the attack on Nancy Kerrigan.

Although Harding would almost certainly protest such a ban by filing suit in federal court, she might have a difficult time persuading a judge to override a decision by a panel of sports body, several said.

"That is the nature of the beast Harding agreed to go in," said John Dowd, the attorney who handled the investigation of Pete Rose for the late baseball commissioner, Bart Giamatti, before Rose was banned for life from the game.

When Harding, the U.S. champion signed on as a member of the U.S. team, she agreed to abide by its rules and proce-

dures, which includes checks and balances on its powers, Dowd said.

"That is why you have a hearing," he added. "You can make your pitch, that is the system that you agreed to."

In addition, several criminal defense lawyers said Harding faced the possibility of criminal charges even if she was unaware in advance of the Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan, as she stated, but learned of it later and failed to notify the authorities immediately, as she admitted on Jan. 27.

According to Dowd, her failure to report the information was not like that of an innocent bystander.

She had a clear interest in the outcome because it was an injury to a competitor, he said.

A former assistant U.S. attorney, Nancy Luque, said possible charges could include concealment of a felony or even accessory after the fact — both felonies.

But even without criminal charges to rely on, the USOC has broad powers to expel an athlete for failure to live up to its

code of ethics, and that appears to be the focus of a Games Administrative Board hearing set for Tuesday in Oslo.

The USOC's executive director, Harvey Schiller, said the inquiry would deal more with "sportsmanship and fair play rather than criminal matters."

Dowd and others said the U.S. Figure Skating Association and the USOC had provided Harding with ample due process, including notification of complaints and a chance to defend herself.

But Mimi Dane, lawyer in Columbus, Ohio, argued that Harding was not getting a fair shake because the USOC and the Games Administrative Board were acting "as prosecutor and judge at the same time" in her case.

"The USOC is bringing the charges against her, and making the determination," said Dane.

Dane is one of the lawyers representing the sprinter Butch Reynolds, who won a \$27 million judgment in federal court against the international ruling body of the USOC. Goldfein said.

track and field in a dispute that dealt with his suspension from the sport.

Rulings in Reynolds' case and others, she said, have established that sports federations, in particular the USOC, which "controls every avenue of an Olympic athlete's ability to compete, must comport with fundamental fairness and due process" when they discipline athletes.

Harding must weigh whether she should testify at the hearing Tuesday, given that she could still face criminal charges, said a New York attorney, Shepard Goldfein. Should she invoke her Fifth Amendment right against testifying on the grounds that it might incriminate her? That action would surely weigh against her with the Olympic panel and later with the courts in any civil challenge of the panel's action.

For the USOC, there is a similarly volatile issue. If the panel expels her and she is never charged in the attack, "think of the damage claim" she could bring against the USOC, Goldfein said.

By Jere Longman  
New York Times Service

**HAMM, Norway** — When Tonya Harding is called before a disciplinary board Tuesday, her spot on the Olympic team hangs in the balance, she will face a list of seven charges from the U.S. Olympic Committee that question her behavior in upholding the ideals of fair play and sportsmanship.

Moreover, Harding will apparently bear the burden of proof to show why she should be allowed to remain on the team.

The USOC has scheduled a meeting of its 13-member administrative board at an Oslo hotel on

Tuesday to determine Harding's status on the American figure-skating team. It will be an administrative review, rather than a criminal proceeding.

Therefore, the list of charges will deal with Harding's conformity to such lofty, vague standards as honor, fairness and sportsmanship and whether she properly represented an athlete of the United States.

Moreover, Harding will appear before a disciplinary board Tuesday, her spot on the Olympic team hangs in the balance, she will face a list of seven charges from the U.S. Olympic Committee that question her behavior in upholding the ideals of fair play and sportsmanship.

The allegations come in connection with her involvement in the Jan. 6 attack on Nancy Kerrigan at the national championships in Detroit.

Harding was notified of the hearing Monday in Portland, Oregon. Her lawyers there were still formulating a response, but clearly Harding is in the position of having to convince the Olympic Committee not to remove her from the team.

"At the hearing, you may show why you should not be disciplined," the hearing notice said.

Her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, has said that Harding knew of the plan to attack Kerrigan and gave the final go-ahead. Harding has maintained she had no prior knowledge of the attack, saying that she learned only afterward that several persons close to her were involved.

She has admitted withholding that evidence from authorities.

This may leave Harding the most vulnerable at the hearing.

Portions of the other charges include the following:

• That Harding's conduct violates the 1994 Winter Olympic Games Code of Conduct, which she signed on Jan. 9, after the national championships, and which stipulates that an athlete must behave "in conformity with the traditions of the Olympic Games and in such a manner that you bring credit and honor to yourself, your teammates, your national governing body (the skating association), the United States Olympic Committee and the United States of America."

• That Harding's conduct is detrimental to the welfare of figure skating and the tradition of the Olympic Games and violates her responsibility under the rules of the figure-skating association "to exemplify the highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and genuine good sportsmanship in any of your relations with others."

• That Harding's conduct violated her obligation to the U.S. Figure Skating Association "to avoid any action or conduct that could reasonably be expected to significantly disrupt" the team, to comply with the "highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and genuine good sportsmanship, both on and off the ice," to conduct herself in a manner "indicative of representatives of the United States, demonstrating the consideration for the rights, privileges and welfare of others," and to refrain from behavior that is known to be "unacceptable."

• That particular issues will be covered in the next few days in discussions with her attorneys, said Harvey Schiller, executive director of the USOC.

The games administrative board is charged with resolving all disputes that have not been settled by the time the Olympic delegation departs the United States. All decisions by the board are final, though Harding could then seek relief in court.

It has not been determined how many votes among board members would be needed to remove Harding. Olympic officials said. The board intends to conduct the hearing even if Harding declines to appear, Schiller said. She is tentative-

## U.S. Women Win Shot at Medal in Skating Relay

The Associated Press

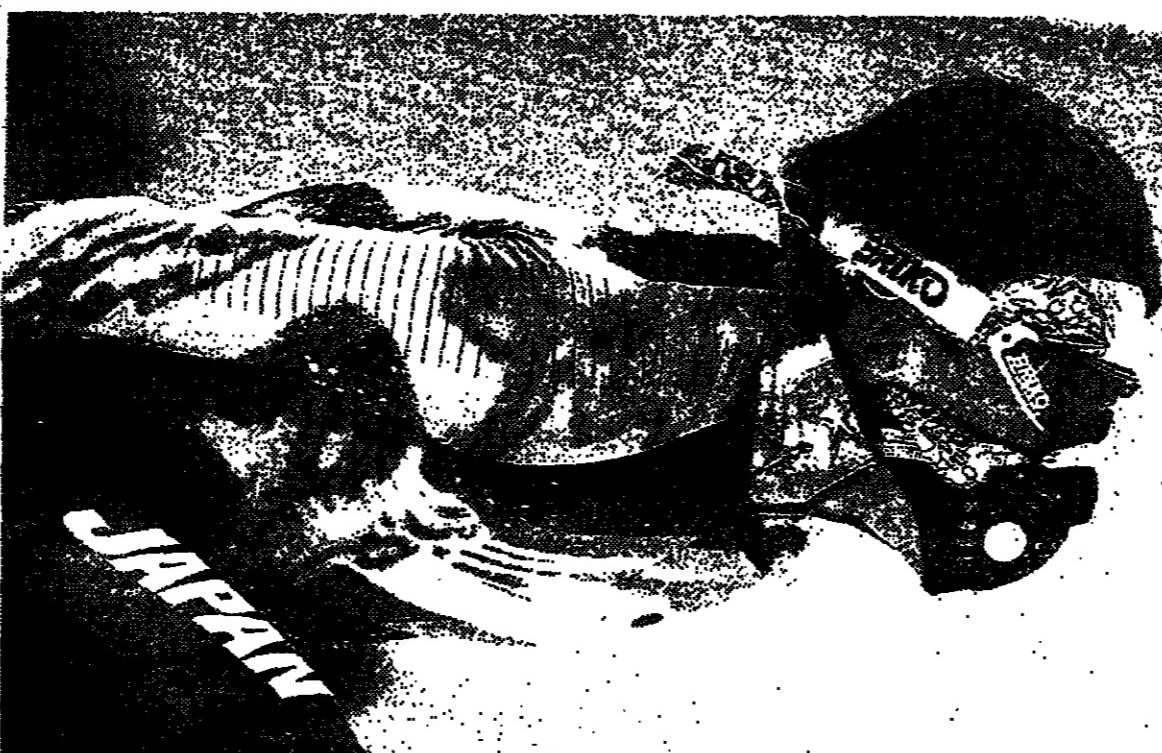
**HAMAR, Norway** — The U.S. women's 3,000-meter relay team will unexpectedly get the chance to defend the silver medal it won in short-track speedskating in the 1992 Winter Olympics.

Apparently eliminated from the Olympics by a fall in the 1993 world championships in Beijing, the U.S. team was invited Wednesday after North Korea officially elected not to attend.

Japan and Australia were ahead of the U.S. in the Olympic rotation, but apparently decided that they did not have enough time to prepare teams. The short-track competition begins Feb. 22.

Two relay-team members — Cathy Turner, the 1992 500-meter gold medalist, and Amy Peterson — already had qualified for individual races. Other team members are Nikki Ziegelmeyer, Shana Sundstrom and Karen Cashman. Turner, Peterson and Ziegelmeyer were members of the 1992 team.

On Wednesday, Samara-



The Japanese speed-skater Toru Aoyanagi practiced Wednesday in Hamar, Norway, with a mask simulating high-altitude conditions.

## SIDELINES

### Whitaker Sets Bout With Cardona

**NEW YORK** (NYT) — Five months after scoring what just about everybody but two of the judges thought was a decisive victory in San Antonio over the previously indomitable Julio Cesar Chavez, Puerto Rican (Sweetpea) Whitaker said that he was putting his World Boxing Council welterweight title on the line once again, this time in a hometown setting in Norfolk, Virginia.

His opponent in the April 19 bout, a mandatory WBC challenger, will be Santos Cardona, a little-known Puerto Rican who was being touted Tuesday as a big, strong brawler. Cardona, who has a 29-3 record with 19 knockouts, earned the challenge with impressive victories over Kevin Fonteyne and Livingston Bramble, a two-time champion.

Whitaker, who won his welterweight title by defeating James (Buddy) McGirt in New York's Madison Square Garden last year, retained it in the bout against Chavez, which was ruled a majority draw after two of the bouts scored it even and one gave it to Whitaker.

**Maradona Vows to Play in '94 Cup**

**Buenos Aires** (AP) — The Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona said Wednesday that he would play in the World Cup in the United States this summer despite his recent injuries and battles with journalists.

"I have all my batteries ready to play in the World Cup," Maradona, 33, said in news reports published Wednesday. "I'm going to play."

Maradona, accused of shooting an air rifle at journalists outside his summer home last week, admitted for the first time, in the newspaper La Voz del Pueblo, that he had been involved in the incident. Five journalists were slightly injured Feb. 2 by rifle pellets shot from Maradona's home.

On Monday, the newspaper Clarin reported that Maradona and six other people had taken part in the beating of a photographer in a bar. Maradona said Clarin's version was false, but did not say whether he beat Mateo, who was not seriously injured.

### Tyson Is Granted Hearing in June

**INDIANAPOLIS** (AP) — A June hearing has been set for Mike Tyson's lawyers to argue that prosecutors knew his accuser had planned to sue the boxer and make money from the rape case.

The state Court of Appeals ruled in December that Tyson was entitled to a hearing to determine whether prosecutors withheld information at trial that might have resulted in a different verdict. Judge Patricia J. Gifford of Marion Superior Court set a hearing on the issue for June 13.

Tyson's attorneys will get a chance to call prosecutors and ask if they knew that Tyson's accuser and his lawyers planned to file a civil lawsuit against the boxer. If the judge rules that prosecutors withheld the information from the defense, then Gifford will have to decide whether that would have made a difference to the jury. Tyson was found guilty in February 1992 of rape and criminal deviate conduct, Class B felonies, in an assault on Desire Washington, a contestant in the 1991 Miss Black America beauty pageant. He is serving a 6-year prison term.

### For the Record

**Alain Prost** of France, who announced his retirement from Formula One racing in September after winning his fourth world drivers' title, with Williams-Renault, has accepted an invitation from McLaren to test its new Peugeot-powered car. (Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

NORTHWEST CONFERENCE			
W	L	Pct	GB
33	12	.747	—
29	26	.526	7
23	32	.455	11
21	34	.406	14
19	36	.348	16
17	38	.316	18
15	40	.273	20
13	42	.250	22
11	44	.214	24
9	46	.182	26
7	48	.154	28
5	50	.125	30
3	52	.095	32
1	54	.063	34
—	55	.000	36

#### WESTERN CONFERENCE

W	L	Pct	GB
33	12	.747	—
29	26	.526	7
23	32	.455	11
21	34	.406	14
19	36	.348	16
17	38	.316	18
15	40	.273	20

## ART BUCHWALD

*My Rolls and Adolph*

**WASHINGTON** — There are arguments in favor of guns and arguments against them. Zoltan, a millionaire Hollywood producer, is the proud owner of a 45 semi-Snoopy and showed it to me when we were driving to the race-track in his Rolls-Royce.

"I keep Adolph right here on my lap," he confided. "If anybody gives me trouble I go POW."

"That's terrific," I told him. "But isn't it tough to hold the gun in one hand and drive with the other?"

"Only if I have to make a phone call. I can't tell you what it means to hold a gun close to me when I am in the car. There are still a lot of crazy people driving on the California freeways, and most of them hate people in Rolls-Royces. But nobody feels with me. Adolph could wipe out a Greyhound bus if I wanted it to."

"Do you ever get the urge to shoot a person even if he didn't do anything?"

## Ancient Tombs Found in Paris

Agency France Presse

**P**ARIS — The discovery of a Merovingian necropolis in Paris is proof of the urbanization of the Right Bank of the Seine in the early Middle Ages, according to Michel Petit, curator of the regional archaeology department.

It contains the first tomb of a high Frankish dignitary ever found in central Paris. The burial site at Place Baudoyer, in the fourth arrondissement, was uncovered by chance during digging for a parking facility. About 60 tombs were found, dating from the fourth to the seventh centuries.

The Merovingians were a Frankish dynasty that reigned in Gaul and Germany from about 500 to 751. Petit was particularly enthusiastic about the sarcophagus of a prince or princess of the sixth century that contains jewels, a dagger sheath and materials woven from gold thread.

"Sure, I get the urge. If someone gets too close to me or cuts me off, he could find himself in Flanders Field alongside the poppies."

"I assume that nobody has made a move on you since you got the gun."

"No, but I wish they would. I wish the heck they'd look at me just once. Adolph would like nothing more than to make them get on their knees and beg for mercy."

"Aren't you afraid that you might accidentally shoot yourself in the groin?"

"Not me. I was personally given safety instructions by Charlton Heston. I have also completed 10 hours on the shooting range. People like me never shoot themselves in the groin."

Suddenly Zoltan whispered to me, "While we've been driving I've noticed three cars that could possibly ram my Rolls-Royce and total it. I have no good mind to fire a warning shot over their heads."

I said, "I don't see them." Over there — the Pontiacs, whose influence continues to pop up everywhere, is to be applied to popular dances and parties that featured it. In the 20th century it became a fixture in Parisian working-class cafés. Manouche (French Gypsy) guitar players, some of them cousins named Reinhardt and Feret, discovered jazz music played in America by people persecuted for their color like themselves. Over the years, the bagpipe was replaced by an accordion. The Manouche preferred jazzistic liberty of expression, and while the rhythmic pattern remained three, they began to stomp out a *pompe*, a guitar chord on every beat. It was called a Bal Musette.

From this brief summary or contemporary popular music, one common denominator emerges. Africa, Africa is everywhere. The musette emerged from French fusion with the popular music of African and Italian immigrants. In Argentina, African and Italian immigrants mixed with the Spaniards and Indians already there and it was called the tango. African, Spanish and Indian folklore came together in Cuba and

out came the mambo. African, Creole and European influences in the southern United States gave birth to the blues. The blues came to France via African-American jazzmen who Django Reinhardt called "my brothers," and the Swing Waltz turned into Le Jazz Hot. Django's octaves influenced Wes Montgomery and Montgomery came back to haunt Django with more of them and faster. Louis Armstrong called Edith Piaf "the great blues singer."

The accordeon went out of style with its cousin the bandoneon as well as the musette and the tango they were associated with. They all became emblems of squareness and all are in vogue again. The music goes round and round and it comes out here.

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Nationality has nothing to do with it. You listen to the New Musette because it's the real thing. It happens to be French — with, remember, strong African and Italian influences. Should the French defend their music against Italian cultural imperialism?

Given the atmosphere of the day, the name itself might cause problems. Like "New Tango," "New Musette" is named in English. I'm not translating it. Is this a Trojan Horse, some way to break the blockade, to sneak through the quota? Those Americans can be slippery.

Galliano was born in Cannes in 1950. He picked up the accordion at the age of 5. His father was an accordianist in the musette tradition. He feels "very Italian," still has family in Perugia and Rome and goes down there often to water his roots. But, parallel to Piazzolla, Galliano adds advanced elements to his sources — the modes of the pianist Bill Evans, the "sheets of sound" of John Coltrane, the

lyricism brought to the chromatic harmonica by Toots Thielemans (who is Belgian). He was overwhelmed by the volcanic drive of African-American drummer Max Roach. At first, it was not a conscious influence, they were just sounds in his ear.

He did however choose to ignore the old musette tradition, he never played the old classics. He thinks it may be a sort of rebellion against his father. He never felt comfortable playing that beguine-and-beat music. Before Piazzolla suggested a leap into the future, Galliano had made a good living very much in the present accompanying singers like Claude Nougaro and Juliette Greco. But being an accompanist was not the stuff of his dreams. A gig on a Saturday night TV variety show was not a step forward. All the while he kept looking for American jazz-squeezebox ancestors but only found a few in small print — Art Van Damme, Joe Mooney, Mat Mathews, a 1949 bebop rendition of "Cherokee" by the pianist George Shearing.

So he seems to be stuck in the future. Piazzolla handed him the torch, and he's carrying it. The vision seems to be becoming reality. He wants to play Paris — now.

France, now. He relates to the music of multicultural, rainbow-colored francophone bands like Les Negresses Vertes and Mama Negra, who add up the sum total of their African, Mediterranean and Caribbean influences. Their music is more than merely French; it is outward-bound rather than inward. What side of the quota line are they on? Are they "pure" enough for those who define it?

Welcome to the world of World Music. Galliano avoids the Broadway song form not because he has anything against it, on the contrary. It's just not his culture. He would like to investigate Africa further. Coincidentally, I recently heard the same desire expressed by the classic bebop pianist Hank Jones. Africa is everywhere.

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## PEOPLE

*'Schindler's List' Gets**12 Oscar Nominations*

"Schindler's List," Steven Spielberg's Holocaust drama, captured 12 nominations for Academy Awards. The other best picture nominees were "The Piano," "The Remains of the Day," "The Fugitive" and "In the Name of the Father." In addition to Spielberg, best director nominees were Jane Campion for "The Piano"; Jan Schudler, "In the Name of the Father"; James Ivory, "The Remains of the Day," and Robert Altman, "Short Cuts." Best actor nominees were: Daniel Day-Lewis, "In the Name of the Father"; Lawrence Fishburne, "What's Love Got to Do With It?"; Tom Hanks, "Philadelphia"; Anthony Hopkins, "The Remains of the Day"; and Debra Winger, "Shadowlands." Nominees for best foreign-language film were: "Belle Epoque" (Spain); "Farewell My Concubine" (Hong Kong); "Heidi Wynn" (British, Welsh language); "The Scent of Green Papaya" (Vietnam); and "The Wedding Banquet" (Taiwan).

And then there are the Razzies. The box-office hit "Indecent Proposal" and "Silver," with Sharon Stone, led the nominees for the 14th annual Razzie Awards for the year's worst in movies, with seven each. The Arnold Schwarzenegger mega-budget bomb "Last Action Hero" and "Body of Evidence," starring Madsen, followed with six apiece. All four films were nominated for worst picture along with "Cliffhanger," starring Sylvester Stallone. The winners will be announced March 20, a day before the Oscars.

The Duchess of York will join a flight carrying \$2 million in relief supplies to children in Bosnia this week. The flight is being provided by the U.S.-based AmericaCares and Children in Crisis, an organization founded by the duchess.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 &amp; 15

## Richard Galliano and the New Musette

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Picture a smoke-filled cafe in a black-and-white Jean Gabin movie. A man in a beret with a handlebar mustache and cheeks reddened from daily wine clutches a baguette. The yellow-skinned Gitane cigarette hanging from the corner of his mouth has gone out. He and others like him are listening to Edith Piaf records. In come three Manouche guitarists who begin to play something vaguely resembling a tango. It gets crowded. The red-cheeked men dance with pale women. People sing, smoke, drink and laugh. It's called a Bal Musette.

The musette was originally a 17th-century French bagpipe, and the name came to be applied to popular dances and parties that featured it. In the 20th century it became a fixture in Parisian working-class cafés. Manouche (French Gypsy) guitar players, some of them cousins named Reinhardt and Feret, discovered jazz music played in America by people persecuted for their color like themselves. Over the years, the bagpipe was replaced by an accordion. The Manouche preferred jazzistic liberty of expression, and while the rhythmic pattern remained three, they began to stomp out a *pompe*, a guitar chord on every beat. It was called a Bal Musette.

From this brief summary or contemporary popular music, one common denominator emerges. Africa, Africa is everywhere.

The musette emerged from French fusion with the popular music of African and Italian immigrants. In Argentina, African and Italian immigrants mixed with the Spaniards and Indians already there and it was called the tango. African, Spanish and Indian folklore came together in Cuba and

out came the mambo. African, Creole and European influences in the southern United States gave birth to the blues. The blues came to France via African-American jazzmen who Django Reinhardt called "my brothers," and the Swing Waltz turned into Le Jazz Hot. Django's octaves influenced Wes Montgomery and Montgomery came back to haunt Django with more of them and faster. Louis Armstrong called Edith Piaf "the great blues singer."

The accordeon went out of style with its cousin the bandoneon as well as the musette and the tango they were associated with. They all became emblems of squareness and all are in vogue again. The music goes round and round and it comes out here.

The late Astor Piazzolla, whose influence continues to pop up everywhere, is to be applied to popular dances and parties that featured it. In the 20th century it became a fixture in Parisian working-class cafés. Manouche (French Gypsy) guitar players, some of them cousins named Reinhardt and Feret, discovered jazz music played in America by people persecuted for their color like themselves. Over the years, the bagpipe was replaced by an accordion. The Manouche preferred jazzistic liberty of expression, and while the rhythmic pattern remained three, they began to stomp out a *pompe*, a guitar chord on every beat. It was called a Bal Musette.

Nationality has nothing to do with it. You listen to the New Musette because it's the real thing. It happens to be French — with, remember, strong African and Italian influences. Should the French defend their music against Italian cultural imperialism?

Given the atmosphere of the day, the name itself might cause problems. Like "New Tango," "New Musette" is named in English. I'm not translating it. Is this a Trojan Horse, some way to break the blockade, to sneak through the quota? Those Americans can be slippery.

Galliano was born in Cannes in 1950. He picked up the accordion at the age of 5. His father was an accordianist in the musette tradition. He feels "very Italian," still has family in Perugia and Rome and goes down there often to water his roots. But, parallel to Piazzolla, Galliano adds advanced elements to his sources — the modes of the pianist Bill Evans, the "sheets of sound" of John Coltrane, the

lyricism brought to the chromatic harmonica by Toots Thielemans (who is Belgian). He was overwhelmed by the volcanic drive of African-American drummer Max Roach. At first, it was not a conscious influence, they were just sounds in his ear.

He did however choose to ignore the old musette tradition, he never played the old classics. He thinks it may be a sort of rebellion against his father. He never felt comfortable playing that beguine-and-beat music. Before Piazzolla suggested a leap into the future, Galliano had made a good living very much in the present accompanying singers like Claude Nougaro and Juliette Greco. But being an accompanist was not the stuff of his dreams. A gig on a Saturday night TV variety show was not a step forward. All the while he kept looking for American jazz-squeezebox ancestors but only found a few in small print — Art Van Damme, Joe Mooney, Mat Mathews, a 1949 bebop rendition of "Cherokee" by the pianist George Shearing.

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## WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



## Asia

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	Temp	Wind	Wind	Wind	Temp	Wind	Wind	Wind
Beijing	14/57	12/04	10/05	W	14/57	12/04	10/05	W
Hong Kong	18/54	16/51	12/05	W	18/54	16/51	12/05	W
Shanghai	10/52	8/43	6/44	W	10/52	8/43	6/44	W
Singapore	22/55	20/52	18/53	W	22/55	20/52	18/53	W
Taipei	17/54	15/51	13/52	W	17/54	15/51	13/52	W
Tokyo	17/54	15/51	13/52	W	17/54	15/51	13/52	W
Taipei	17/54	15/51	13/52	W	17/54	15/51	13/52	W
Tokyo	17/54	15/51	13/52	W	17/54	15/51	13/52	W
Tokyo	17/54	15/51	13/52	W	17/54	15/51	13/52	W
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